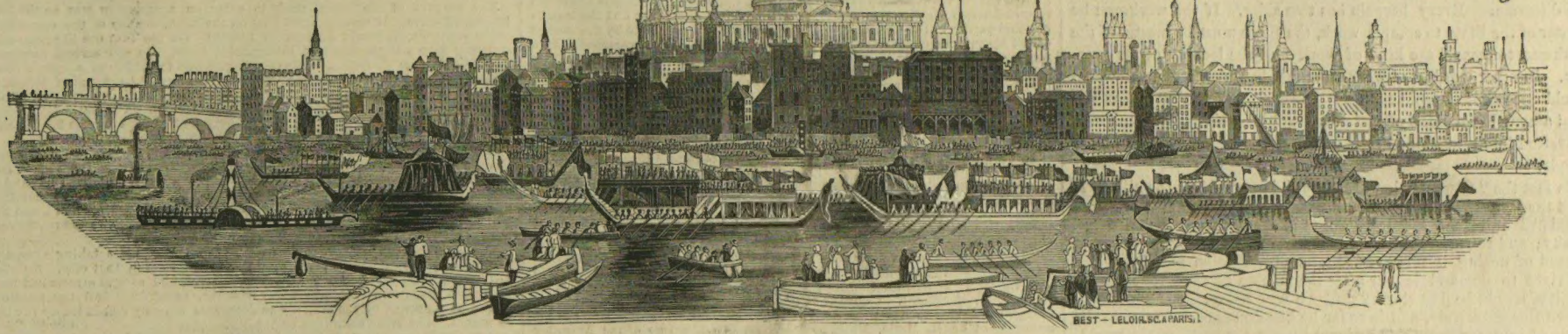


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CONDITION OF THE MASSES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is some years since the "Condition-of-the-people-of-England question" was announced as the one great question alone worthy of occupying the attention of every man who aspired to the rank of a statesman and a philosopher. In the interval that has elapsed, the question has lost none of its importance. On the contrary, its urgency has been augmented from day to day. The increase of population—the added keenness of competition—the intensity of the struggle for mere subsistence, which grows with our civilisation, and with the numbers of the people, have all combined to invest the subject with a practical and abiding interest. Not only in the densely-peopled cities of Great Britain, and in the swarming potato-fields of Ireland, has a kindred subject inspired fear in the minds of those who make politics their study. The whole of Europe, with some few exceptions, offers the same problem for solution. The more civilised the nation, the greater is the urgency of the danger that menaces society from the growing numbers of the multitudes who are compelled to live by their labour, but that too often find none to employ them. We have seen the terrible convulsions to which the subject has given birth in France; and the chaos of ideas, passions, delusions, and frenzies, which it has let loose to astonish and to alarm Europe.

The sad experience of that country will not be without its uses to us. We shall read in their book. We shall learn from their lesson. The wisdom they acquire in sorrow and suffering will extend to us. We shall grow wiser by their faults. Hitherto, we have escaped with comparative impunity, and have not had to pass through any such fiery and disastrous ordeal as that of their last revolution. The immense and rapid growth of our commercial and manufacturing systems, which have in all ordinary times found productive employment for the great bulk of our people, and the existence of a Poor-Law (an ancient institution, founded long anterior to the present circumstances of society), have, by their combined operations, enabled us to weather all the social or poli-

tical storms which have, from time to time, arisen in our country. France has never had such safety-valves as these. She has never established a poor-law to provide for the minority of her labouring classes, when old age, sickness, or calamity rendered them unable to find work for themselves. She has never had a manufacturing development, such as ours, to give remunerative employment to the great majority of her industrious classes. She has, moreover, to her own cost and sorrow, as well as to those of Europe, been a warlike nation—a people of wealth exponents, rather than of wealth producers. Our case has been different. We, too, have been warlike; and we are paying, and must continue to pay, the penalty. But if we have greatly expended, we have immensely produced. Of our Poor-Law, it may safely be said, that however burdensome may be its weight, and however demoralizing it may have been before its recent unpopular but most necessary amendment, it enabled Great Britain to preserve her institutions amid the rise and fall of nations, and amid political convulsions unparalleled in the history of the world. By acknowledging the right of all men to live, without, at the same time, recognising the duty of the state to provide work for all men, we solved, if not quite effectually, at all events, temporarily and safely, the problem of modern society in Europe. That problem is the peaceful and industrious existence of large multitudes upon a confined area. There are symptoms somewhat painfully apparent, that, without a very considerable increase of our trade, the old expedient of a Poor-Law may prove insufficient in the future, however sufficient it may have proved in the past, to preserve us from social calamity; but they are symptoms only. France, unluckily for herself, and perhaps providentially for us, is in the very thick of the difficulty. Against her will, she has made an attempt to solve the problem by means of a change in her form of Government. The working classes have been taught to regard this change as the mere preliminary to those social re-arrangements which are to re-construct society upon the broad and equitable basis of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work for every man whatsoever. The doctrine of the "Organisation of Labour" has been propounded. Theorists have

taken up the practical subject—so full of difficulties. It is easy to see that France will fail in the attempt. The great reason is that perfect success is impossible. If it were possible, France has not as yet entered upon the track of truth. She does not seem inclined to take experience for her guide; and, unhappily for her, she is not in a condition to do so, even if she were inclined. The evil has ramifications which no laws can reach, or changes of Government eradicate. To establish a poor-law upon the English system amid a nation of small landed proprietors, many of them little better than paupers themselves, would be a task which it would be useless to attempt. To rival Great Britain in manufacturing industry, and thereby provide remunerative employment for the people, would be somewhat easier. It would, at all events, be a possible undertaking. But it would require much more than the lifetime of a generation; and a more slow and cautious development than France at this present moment can afford. Commerce and manufactures cannot be forced. We can no more make a prosperous manufacturing nation in a day, than we can raise an oak from an acorn in the same period. The Communists and others in France, pretending to the title of social philosophers, have imagined other and more sudden remedies. They have seen, as we all see, the danger of allowing large masses of the people to increase in numbers and in poverty at the same time, and have thought to remedy the evil by a rapid process which they call Communism, Socialism, Icarianism, Owenism, or Fourierism. All these "isms" differ widely in some respects, but agree in their praises of co-operation or union as the new bond of society, and in the anathemas they launch against "Competition." M. Thiers, who seems to be to France in September what M. Lamartine was in March—"the bright particular star" of his age—has, in the debates on the Constitution, done ample justice upon this theory. He has shown that it offers no solution of the difficulty; that an "organisation of labour" upon the popular principle is a delusion pregnant with disappointment and misery. He has shown that if every man had a right to demand work from the State, the State would have a right



"SURPLISK." THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER, DONCASTER, 1848.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to demand work from every man; and that the realisation of the project would end in the slavery of the people. It is clear as algebra that if the State is to furnish work, it must be allowed to prescribe the sort of work to be done, and the locality in which it is to be carried on. If the State must find work for five hundred thousand men, and has none to give them in France, it must be allowed as a matter of logical as well as practical necessity to give it them in Algeria, if it has reason to believe that in Algeria these men can be profitably employed. There is no escape from the dilemma. Every bargain has two sides. If the workman be master of the State to compel work, the State must be master of the workman to compel the kind of work and the locality of its exercise. In other words, the workmen must be slaves; and the world would once again behold such a state of slavery as that which existed among the nations of antiquity, and by which every man was converted into a machine in the hands of the ruler or rulers of the people.

In fact the "Organisation of Labour" is as "old as the hills." It built the Pyramids of Egypt, and terraced the mountains of Peru. It existed amid the semi-civilisation of Eastern and Western antiquity; and to restore it now would be to drive society backwards, instead of urging it forwards. The organisation of labour, and the right to demand labour after the fashion of the French Communists, would be but slavery under a new name. M. Thiers has shown this effectively, and in so far he has done great service to the cause of common sense and rational liberty throughout the world. But, in exposing the errors of Communism, or bee-hive humanity, he has propounded no remedy of his own for an undoubted and increasing evil. He has proved the Communists to be wrong in the remedy they propose; but he has not disproved the disease, or even hinted at the true means of restoring society to a healthful state. He has not rendered justice to the principle of co-operation for the purposes of productive labour. This principle, we firmly believe, is calculated to be of immense service to all countries where land is scarce and population numerous, and more especially to France, where the extreme subdivision of property has rendered so many men, that ought to be hired labourers at good wages, the under-paid and under-fed cultivators of their own miserable plots of ground. Neither has he dwelt, as a philosopher and statesman should have done, upon the war fever, that lies like an incubus upon Europe. M. Thiers is a war statesman, and therefore he ignores this portion of the subject, and is, in his own way, as mischievous a man as M. Prudhon, M. Pierre Leroux, or any other crack-brained enthusiast of the beehive school. As clear-headed men as M. Thiers, who have not been infected as he is with the war mania, trace most of the evils which afflict Europe to the mutual jealousy of the various States that compose it—a jealousy which forces them to keep up large armies, wage war, contract debt, and burden all posterity with liabilities that wise States would never have contracted. More work and more trade, and the emigration of large masses to new countries which shall in their turn become customers for the produce of this increased work and trade—these are the practicable remedies for the sufferings of the masses, both in England and France. While all the nations of Europe employ under the name of soldiers large and increasing multitudes of unproductive men to consume the fruits of the labour of the industrious, poverty and suffering must exist amid the people. All the states of Europe not only maintain and perpetuate this system, but groan under the accumulation of debt which it has entailed upon them during the last two centuries. We suffer for the errors of our forefathers; and we continue the error in our own persons. M. Michel Chevalier, the most formidable opponent that the Communists have yet encountered, is fully alive to this gangrene in the heart of Europe. In his famous reply to M. Louis Blanc, he says:—

"This immense display of military armaments with which all Governments surround themselves, whether to frighten each other, or to keep down their subjects, is paid out of national capital, and lost for the nation. The military expenditure of three-fourths or five-sixths of modern states is a sterile outlay, a criminal onslaught on capital—the material instrument of social progress—a hateful enjoyment with which the spirit of domineering indulges itself.

"In their ambition, the Sovereigns of Europe have constantly kept up, each in his own dominions, a military establishment of exaggerated dimensions, waiting, like Louis XIV., to repent of it on the deathbed. It is in this way that hitherto European Governments have been devouring the very substance out of which are formed the greatness and prosperity of nations; and it is thus that, after several centuries devoted to labour with great ardour and tolerable intelligence, Europe finds herself still so poor."

M. Thiers, in his speech, said nothing so truly wise as this. It is because France, with all her schemes for the improvement of the social condition of the masses, is still so deeply and so perniciously imbued with the military spirit, that we despair so much more of her being enabled to effect any good for the great majority of her people, than we do of the efforts of England or any other country in the same cause. We do not imagine that either France or England can put an end to the war system in Europe; but until that system be abolished, or greatly modified, we do not think that Emigration, Organisation of Labour, or Poor-laws will do much to improve the social condition of the multitude in any country. With extended trade, increased labour in all the productive arts, and the abolition of war establishments, there would be no need of speculative theories such as those which M. Thiers has undertaken to demolish, to increase civilization, and to add to the happiness and social welfare of all classes. Let us hope that in due time France and all other countries will grow wiser in this respect; and that wealth and the means of subsistence will increase in a greater ratio than population. If so, the great problem will be solved, and a new era will indeed dawn upon humanity.

"SURPLICE,"

THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER, DONCASTER, 1848.

"SURPLICE," who has not only won the St. Leger, but also the Derby, in the present year—a rare instance of twin success—is a bay horse, sixteen hands one inch high; head lean, and tapering towards the nose, and a little white in the forehead; strong and straight neck, good shoulders, immense muscular arms; powerful back, somewhat drooping towards the tail, which is thin; strong quarters, immense thighs and gaskins, good sound legs and feet. He is stated in *Bell's Life in London* to be the first horse that has won the Derby and Leger since the year 1800, when those feats were accomplished by Mr. Wilson's "Champion." "Surplice" was bred in 1845, by Lord George Bentinck.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ANNUAL VISIT TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the various Royal Hospitals, attended divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The service was preached by the Rev. Samuel John Phillips, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, from 1 Peter iv. 10—"As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." After the service, the party proceeded to the great hall of Christ's Hospital, where the annual orations were delivered, commencing with those by the four senior scholars who are about to proceed to the Universities—"On the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals." They were delivered, in Latin, by C. D. Craven, second Grecian, proceeding to Lincoln College, Oxford; in English, by D. W. Thompson, third Grecian, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge; in Greek, by R. Black, fourth Grecian, proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge; and in French, by J. L. Hammond, first Grecian, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge. Seven holders of the senior scholars, viz.—A. Sweeting, H. C. Heilbrow, L. Craven, T. Holbrow, J. Gill, H. C. P. Jones, and G. H. Croad then delivered poems in Greek, Latin, and English. The hall was completely crowded, the greater part of the company consisting of elegantly-dressed ladies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The elections of three members of the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine formed the chief political topic of the week in Paris; and it will be seen from the result given below that the "Red" Republicans have not been different in discharging the functions of their anarchical mission, as one Socialist at least, and that stumbling-block of the Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon, have been returned.

Throughout the week Paris was in a great state of excitement. On Saturday last a violent discussion took place in the National Assembly, which throws much light on the tone of feeling among the Moderate majority, who are, in fact, only Republicans for the nonce. For some days previously, uneasiness was excited among the members of this party in the Chamber, by rumours of certain *rapprochements* which were manifested between Gen. Cavaignac and the leaders of those parties in the Chamber which their opponents designate by the names of the Mountain and the Red Republic; and these alarms were augmented by a report circulated, to the effect that the chief of the Executive had held private communications with a number of members of the Assembly connected with the above-mentioned parties, and in their confidence; that a project was entertained of constituting these members into Government Commissioners, to be sent into the departments for the purpose of republicanism them, or in effect doing, in person, what the notorious circulars of M. Ledru-Rollin were intended to effect before the convocation of the Assembly. These rumours assumed a consistency on Friday, which left no doubt of their being well-founded. In fact the deputation into the provinces, for the purpose of conciliating public opinion, and to enlighten the population as to the real intentions of the National Assembly and of the Government, was said to be absolutely necessary in consequence of the reaction which had been produced against the Republic by the horrible insurrection of June, the emission of certain Socialist doctrines, the state of trade, and the consequent distress amongst the labouring classes.

Meanwhile the Club of the Rue de Poitiers held a meeting to take into consideration this subject, and it was decided that the question should be raised in the Assembly, and hence the discussion above mentioned. The Minister of the Interior, M. Sévénar, in answer to M. Baze, admitted in substance that the measure adverted to had been decided on by the Government; and the announcement by M. Marie, Minister of Justice, that, if a vote of the Assembly were not given to sanction the measure, the Government would resign, was followed by a scene which it is totally impossible to describe. The members rushed from their benches to the floor; a dense mass collected round the Ministerial bench; all spoke together; the noise became stunning, and the confusion and uproar quite indescribable. M. Marrast, President of the Assembly, who did not occupy the chair on the occasion, was in the midst of the crowd, vainly endeavouring to conciliate and pacify. At length M. Pagnerre, who, as Vice-President, occupied the chair, put on his hat, and the sitting was suspended. The Ministers then rose from their bench and left the Assembly in a body, accompanied by M. Marrast, and were absent for nearly an hour. During this interval they deliberated in a private room, and it was fully expected that the resignation of the Government would be the result. A member of the moderate party had, however, meanwhile, drawn up the following resolution:—"The Assembly having heard the explanations of the Ministers, leaves to the responsibility of the Executive Government the appreciation of the measure they have proposed, and passes to the order of the day." The intention of this resolution was to avoid a direct vote of censure on the Government, and to recommend it to reconsider the project, after having learned, as it did on that occasion, the sense of the Assembly upon it. This draft was sent in to the Ministers as an olive branch. On returning to the house, and the Vice-President, M. Pagnerre, resuming the chair, General Cavaignac was in the act of ascending the tribune, for the purpose, as was understood, of resigning, when he was prevented by M. Marrast, President of the Assembly, who immediately ascended the tribune himself, and without preface read and proposed the above resolution, which was adopted by an immense majority of the Assembly, on the understanding that the offensive project contemplated by the Government would be abandoned. The Assembly then separated amidst a scene of the strongest confusion, tumult, and agitation.

The number of insurgents of June confined on the 15th of September was—

Prisoners in good health	1880
Ditto sick	415
Women	155
Children	33

Total 2483

Of the 415 sick, 182 were convalescent, wounded, which reduces the number of prisoners labouring under internal, acute, or chronic affections to 233, or about one out of 20.

The *Moniteur* contains a long letter of General Cavaignac refuting two calumnies directed against the memory of his father by the *Mémorial Bordaieais*. M. Cavaignac, the Conventionist, was charged with having seconded a motion made in the Popular Society of Auch, for the purpose of bringing to the scaffold a number of members of the Convention. M. Cavaignac, as chairman of the meeting, had put the question, and hence it was inferred that he had approved and supported it. General Cavaignac cites, in vindication of the memory of his father, the debate which took place on the subject in the Convention, on the 13th Prairial, year III., and which completely exonerated him from the charge. The *Mémorial Bordaieais* had further asserted that, whilst the Conventionist Cavaignac was on a mission at Dax, in the department of the Landes, he had imposed dishonour on the daughter of M. Labarrère, as the condition upon which the life of her father would be saved. General Cavaignac adduces two contradictions of that report, printed in 1816 and 1844, and thus concludes:—

"It is notorious that Mademoiselle Labarrère, who, according to certain biographers, 'had disappeared from Dax a few days after the death of her father, and had never returned thither,' never quitted that town. She there contracted a very honourable marriage; and in 1835 her son, protesting by his proceeding against a calumny that had embittered the domestic repose of his mother as well as that of my father himself, came spontaneously to offer my brother Godefroy the assistance of his talent as a lawyer on his trial before the Court of Peers, and grounded that offer of service on the necessity he felt to repel in common an atrocious imputation."

The special committee appointed to examine the decree of the National Assembly, relative to the indemnity to be paid to the French colonists, in consequence of the abolition of slavery, has terminated its labours. M. Crémieux has been elected to prepare the report. The Government had fixed the indemnity at 90,000,000f. (£3,600,000); the committee has increased it to 120,000,000f. (£4,800,000), of which two-thirds is to be paid in cash and the remainder in Government Stock. The Minister of Finance warmly opposed the amount as well as the mode of payment recommended by the Committee.

The returns of the different electoral districts of Paris and of the Department of the Seine, known at four o'clock on Wednesday, gave the following results:—Louis Buonaparte, 111,192 votes; Fould, 78,518; Raspail, 66,815; Cabot, 64,815; Thore, 64,449; Roger, du Nord, 61,460.

The official declaration of the poll was to be made on Thursday. Prince Louis has been also, it is said, returned for the departments of the Moselle, the Yonne, the Ome, the Nord, and the Charente.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The debate on the Constitution was resumed; and the Assembly, after rejecting several amendments, passed the fifth article of the Constitution, viz. "The penalty of death is abolished in political matters." The sixth article of the Constitution was adopted without discussion. It ran thus—"Slavery cannot exist on any French land." The seventh article—"Everybody freely professes his religion, and is entitled, in the exercise of his creed, to an equal protection from the state. The ministers of the religious worship recognised by the state have alone the right to receive a salary from the state" was adopted with an amendment, to the effect that the ministers of worship which might in future be recognised by the state should also be entitled to a salary.

The President subsequently read the 8th Article:—"Citizens have a right to form associations—to assemble peaceably and without arms—to petition and manifest their opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of those rights has no other limits than the rights or liberty of others and public security. The press can, in no case, be subjected to censorship."

M. Montalembert moved the insertion of the right "to teach freely" in the article, and the suppression of the 9th article, stating that the liberty of teaching should be exercised under the guarantee of the laws and the surveillance of the state, which extended to all establishments of education without any exception.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.—M. Marrast was re-elected President for the ensuing month. The Assembly voted, without discussion:—1. A project of decree, allowing a credit of 1,000,000 francs for the relief of the necessitous citizens of Paris. 2. Another project, granting a further sum of 1,000,000 francs for the use of charitable institutions throughout France.

The discussion then opened on the project of decree demanding a credit of 50,000,000 francs for the establishment of agricultural colonies in Algeria, which was ultimately adopted.

WEDNESDAY.—The debate on the 8th article of the Constitution was resumed; and M. Montalembert having withdrawn his amendment, others were proposed, and engaged the Assembly during the day.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 11th inst. announce a Royal decree appointing General Manuel Breton Captain-General of New Castile, in the place of Count Mirasol. The Board instituted for the payment of the notes of the Bank of San Fernando had been installed, and many holders of these notes had already presented themselves to exchange them.

The *Espana*, of the 12th instant, states that, according to letters received from the frontiers, a new civil war is imminent in Navarre, the Basque provinces, and Upper Arragon. It is said that three Montemolinist bands are expected from France, one to be directed towards the mountains of Onate, another in the direction of the Amézcoa, and the third to Sangüesa. It is added that General Ellos has planned this expedition.

Cabrera was on the 8th inst. in the neighbourhood of Vich, with a party of 400 men.

General Cordova and his Lieutenant had departed for Catalonia. The General was instructed to crush the insurrection, at any price, before the winter; and should his operations not obtain the desired success, General Narvaez would assume the command of the army of Catalonia.

The Bank of San Fernando continued its specie payments, and on the 12th notes had been exchanged to an amount of 700,000 reals. On the 15th letters from Valencia and Lower Arragon, received in Madrid, mentioned that several encounters had already taken place between the troops and the factions, and that the country would soon be pacified.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT.—The King of Sardinia returned to Turin, during the night of the 13th instant, and published on the next morning the following proclamation to the National Guards:—

"When I placed myself at the head of the army which was going to fight for the sacred cause of Italian independence, I confided to you my family and the capital of the kingdom. The fact has demonstrated how worthy you were of my confidence. Your patriotism has proved that you were deserving of the new destinies to which our country is called. When I find myself again amongst you, my heart cannot help expressing to you all my affection and gratitude. At this solemn moment we will give a new example of the concord that has subsisted for many ages in this country between the People and the Prince; and of the concord and mutual confidence which will prove us to be worthy of the liberty and independence to which I have devoted my life, and to the realisation of which all my thoughts, my solicitude, and endeavours are directed. (Signed) CHARLES ALBERT.

Turin, September 14, 1848.

The amount of the troops ready to enter on a campaign was, on the 3rd, 102,000 effective. It was expected that on the 20th, the day of the expiration of the armistice, it would amount to 145,000. On the 14th the King was still suffering from a slight attack of intermittent fever. On his arrival, however, he held a Cabinet Council, at which it was resolved to confide to a special committee a project for the defence of the city of Turin. A Council of Ministers was held conjointly with the Lombard Council, at which it was reported that it was agreed that the armistice should be prolonged for six weeks.

The Sardinian fleet from Venice had arrived at Ancona on the 9th instant. Major-General Della Marmora was on board with the Piedmontese troops.

ROME.—On the 8th the Pope went in procession from his residence of Monte Cavallo to the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, to celebrate the solemn festival of the Birth of the Virgin Mary. Although a paper had been circulated during the preceding week, inviting the inhabitants to refrain from decorating their windows on the occasion, the festival was very generally observed, and the Pope was in many places received with applause. At one or two points, flowers were strewn on his carriage as it passed in procession.

The accounts from Bologna show that Cardinal Amato was taking energetic measures for the suppression of the seditious movement in that city. An edict had been issued, prohibiting the carrying of arms, and several arrests had been effected. Some apprehensions were, however, entertained lest the Cardinal should be overawed by the military malcontents recently disbanded by the Government. The crisis continued on the 5th.

It was understood in "the Eternal City" that a political league between Sardinia, Tuscany, and Rome was all but signed. In the project a Diet is instituted, with the right of declaring war and concluding peace. Pareto, Rosmini, and the Tuscan Minister are armed with full powers to sign the document. The assent of the other Italian powers is expected. The Pontiff is glad of such a means of saving his responsibility on the subject of war, which he could not reconcile with his office of Supreme Pontiff.

TUSCANY.—From Florence, under date of the 13th, we learn that that capital was tranquil; and though Leghorn still continued to be ruled by a kind of Provisional Government, order prevailed, and no property, native or foreign, had been attacked.

A proposal for the entrance of 15,000 Piedmontese had been accepted, and subsequently rejected; but an agent had been despatched to Switzerland with power to raise 6000 men.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Accounts dated the 7th state that the agitation occasioned by the prorogation of the Legislative Chambers had continued some days. A collision had even taken place between the Royalist and Constitutionalist Lazzaroni, which would have been sanguinary if the troops had not intervened. On the 7th the garrison was confined to the barracks, and Naples resembled a city in a state of siege. From Messina, under date of the 9th, we learn that the conflagration which had been caused by the fire of the Neapolitans previous to their obtaining possession of it, had been extinguished, and that order had been re-established.

SWITZERLAND.

The conclusion of a *concordat* is announced between five of the Swiss cantons, viz. Fribourg, Geneva, Vaud, Berne, and Neuchâtel, respecting the relationship of the Roman Catholic Church to the State. The general object of this *concordat* appears to be to maintain the sovereignty of the cantons inviolate, and, at the same time, to abstain from all interference with the doctrines and free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. The *concordat* will be submitted for approval and ratification to the Federal Assembly.

At Berne, on the 12th inst., a salute of one hundred and one guns, and bonfires on the hills, proclaimed the definitive adoption of the new Constitution by the Swiss Confederation.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The National Constituent Assembly have recalled the late unfortunate vote of the 6th instant, respecting the armistice of Malmö. After a sitting on the 16th instant, which endured for eleven hours, they resolved, by a majority of 258 against 237, to recall the vote of the 5th, which went to annul the armistice of Malmö, and which would necessarily have led to a continuance of the war. They have also, by a similar majority of 21, resolved:—

1. That the execution of the armistice shall not, so far as it is possible, or as the actual state of affairs will permit, be in any way prevented.

2. That the Central Power of Germany be requested to come to an understanding with Denmark to introduce into the terms of the said armistice the modifications which Denmark herself has declared admissible.

During the discussion the excitement within St. Paul's Church (the hall of the National Assembly) had been great; it was scarcely less so outside. A dense crowd had collected outside for the purpose of signifying their disapproval of the result of the division when the members should make their exit. The members, however, were warned in time, and a great part took advantage of a side door. From three to four thousand people of different classes were assembled before the Hôtel de Hollande at nine o'clock. They left that and moved off to the German hotel.

The representative Blum there came out, and addressed the mob from one of the windows, telling them that the eventful hour was now come when the people must show itself brave and resolute in the cause of Germany, as it had shown itself in the famous days of March. (Cries of "We will.") What the left should do now he scarcely knew. (Cries of "Retire," "Appeal to the people.") He warned them to be ready when called upon, &c. (Cries of "We are ready.") Others of the Radical representatives also addressed most inflammatory language to the mob, complaining of the defeat of their party in the Assembly on the question of the armistice.

At the Hôtel d'Angleterre, the usual evening rendezvous of the right and right centre, the greatest uproar occurred, resulting in breaking of windows. Men with sticks in their hands dashed in the lower tier of windows one after the other, and attempted, though in vain, to force the doors of the court. By this time the city was in a general tumult, yet the breaking of windows continued full a quarter of an hour within a stone's throw of the principal guard-post, without any interference either on the part of the military or the burgher guard. The windows of the West-end Hall, where a part of the left and left centre hold their evening meetings, but which is also appropriated, as a suite of reading-rooms, &c., to the use of the members in general, shared the same fate. The non-interference of the military, &c., was prudential, no doubt. At last, however, the Hessian Guard appeared on the spot, and were speedily relieved by the Schütz-wache (a part of the civic guard), who took up a position in defence of the partially dilapidated building. The mob quickly moved off, hissing, whistling, and hooting. At ten minutes to ten the *général* was beaten, and the military and burgher guard were seen parading the streets in all directions. The uproar still continued, and many attempts were made to incense the military and the other guard, but no real conflict ensued. At two o'clock in the morning all was quiet.

PRUSSIA.

Recent accounts from Berlin state that the Ministerial crisis still continued. Nothing was positively known beyond the fact that M. Beckerath had accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet. It was reported that either M. Jähnigen or Alversleben would have the portfolio of the Minister of Justice. On the morning of the 15th, M. Beckerath, accompanied by M. Von Auerswald, had a long interview with the King, at Potsdam.

Some disturbances occurred on the evening of the 12th at Potsdam. A party of rioters and boys, aided by some drunken soldiers, attacked the military prison, but were speedily dispersed, not by weapons, but merely by the forward march of some files of infantry and Horse Guards. It commenced about eight in the evening, and at eleven o'clock the town of Potsdam was perfectly tranquil.

AUSTRIA.

Serious disturbances took place at Vienna on the 12th and 13th instant. A crowd assembled before the building of the ministry of the interior, with the purpose of obtaining from the minister a guarantee for the shares of an association, founded by one Herr Swoboda, for the support of indigent mechanics, this demand being made in consequence of their having been disappointed in obtaining facilities for changing these shares in the market for gold, or other securities to their full nominal value, and the ministry having refused to constitute these shares as legal tender. M. Dobhoff refused the guarantee, and his answer was trampled under foot. "The ministers can find money for Radetzky and for Jellachich," said the operatives, "but for us poor people there is not a penny." The exasperation of the mob became intense, and the movement quickly developed itself into a political *émeute*. An immense number of persons, many of whom were armed, forced open the doors of the official residence of the Minister of the Interior, and took possession of numerous documents. All the *employés*, after a vain resistance, made a precipitate flight. The National Guard arrived, but they could neither expel the intruders, nor prevent others from entering. At length order was partially restored. But the excitement was renewed on the 13th, and barricades were erected. The Assembly immediately took active measures to repress the disturbances; they unanimously granted two millions for the relief of the honest portion of the lower classes; a Committee of Public Safety was established, and the Ministry were called on to send away the troops. The Ministers wished to resign, but their anxiety to prevent unpleasant consequences induced them to remain. The students sent a deputation to assure the Government that they did not entertain Republican opinions, and they proposed to guarantee the maintenance of public order. On the 14th tranquillity had in a great measure been restored in the city.

HUNGARY.

The very indifferent treatment experienced by the deputation from the Hungarian Diet at the hands of the Emperor at Vienna, has begun to produce its effects.

The Hungarian Diet at Pesth has declared itself *en permanence*, and has assumed the sovereign power. It has published as obligatory the new laws, which the Emperor has not sanctioned, and is adopting the most energetic measures to ensure the safety and the defence of the kingdom. Several Comitatus and free towns had declared in favour of the Baron Jellachich, of Croatia.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 8th instant, announce that the Emperor Nicholas had instructed his envoy in England to support the indissoluble union of Schleswig with Denmark, at the conference about to be held on the subject in London.

The Emperor maintained that the Duchy of Schleswig had, ever since the transactions of 1767 and 1773, been always considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an integral part of the Danish kingdom. He moreover referred to a declaration signed on the 20th (31st) May, 1773, by the Emperor Paul, then Grand Duke of Russia, renouncing for himself, his successors and heirs, all rights and pretensions to the Duchy of Schleswig, in favour of King Christiern and the heirs to his Royal crown, without making any distinction between the male branch of the Royal House of Denmark and the female branch. The renunciation further provided that in case the latter was called to the throne of Denmark, the Duchy of Schleswig should nevertheless continue to form part of the Danish Monarchy; and the Emperor Paul pledged himself in his name, and in that of his successors and heirs, to respect and support the right of the Kings of Denmark to its possession. The Emperor Nicholas contended that the declaration of 1773 was still in full force.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 30th ult. announced that the Divan had sent fresh instructions to Soliman Pasha, inviting him to be very reserved towards the Provisional Government of Moldavia, to avoid holding any official intercourse with it, and not to repair to Bucharest until further orders. The Wallachian deputies had been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom they exposed their grievances against Prince Bibesco, and other matters which constituted the object of their mission. Ali Pasha replied, that the question was to be debated and adjusted at Bucharest, and that the Porte could not at this moment adopt any definitive resolution. This sudden change in the attitude of the Ottoman Government respecting Wallachia had been produced by the menacing language of Russia, prudence requiring that at this juncture Turkey should not openly break off with that Power. The British Government, besides, was reported to have declared to the Divan that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia not being recognized states, it would be difficult for England to interfere in the question. The support of France being as uncertain, the Turkish Government was obliged to act with the utmost caution towards Russia, and it was considered probable that it would ultimately regulate the Moldo-Wallachian question in conjunction with that power. The last accounts from the principalities state that the Russian army in Moldavia has been of late considerably reinforced.

Accounts to the 31st of August, from Constantinople, state that Ibrahim Pasha had arrived at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for the express purpose of being invested with the sovereignty of Egypt by the Sultan; his father, Mehmet Ali, having become childish. The cholera continued to rage in Constantinople. A fresh conflagration in Galata had consumed upwards of 200 houses.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 5th inst. have been received this week by the *Briannia*, arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday last. The yellow fever has caused great alarm among the inhabitants of Staten Island, about seven miles from the city of New York, several of the residents having died of the disease. It was probably introduced by soldiers returned from Mexico.

The presidential election is to take place on the 6th of November. Mr. Webster, the eminent orator and statesman, in a speech made by him at Marshfield, on the 1st of September, considered the choice of candidates to be merely between Cass and Taylor.

In United States politics everything is quiet. The Irish agitation has entirely ceased.

The weather for all the growing crops continued to be very fine, and nothing has yet occurred to render a full cotton crop doubtful.

A fire at New York had destroyed one of the large gas-works, and plunged part of the city in darkness.

In New Orleans telegraphic accounts, dated Sept. 4, it is stated that the fever prevails there, but not to an alarming extent. Mexico continues quiet.

THE RIVER PLATE.

By the arrival at Havre of the French vessel *Paquet Parana*, we are in possession of intelligence direct from Monte Video to the 13th of July.

The position of affairs was not materially changed since our last advices. In spite of the attacks directed by Oribe against the capital of Uruguay, and notwithstanding the embarkation on board the French steamers of part of the French force, the city still held out; but the situation of the unfortunate inhabitants was exceedingly precarious. Coin had become very scarce in consequence of continued exportation, and commerce was *de facto* at a stand-still since the re-opening of the Argentine ports, which had drawn away the European ships to them. Emigration on a grand scale was consequently the order of the day, and every vessel was carrying off to Europe or the Brazils some families with all that they could realise.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE, BART.

This respected gentleman dropped down dead, while walking in the grounds of his beautiful seat of Knockdrin Castle, on the 12th inst. Up to the fatal moment he appeared to be in his usual health. He had not quite reached his 63d year. Differing from the great majority of his class, Sir Richard resided constantly on his estate; and, by the extensive improvements he made on his demesne, as well as by his encouragement of agriculture, afforded employment and encouragement to the peasantry of the district. He was the first to introduce into the province of Leinster the manufacture of tiles for the rough draining, which have since been so extensively and so profitably used.

The family of Levinge is of very ancient date, being derived from Sir Walter Levinge, a soldier of the Cross, and companion in arms of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. The first who settled in the sister island was the Right Honourable Sir Richard Levinge, of Parwick, county Derby, who distinguished himself as a lawyer, became successively Solicitor-General for Ireland, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that kingdom. He obtained in 1704 the patent of Baronetcy, which is still enjoyed by his descendants. Of this eminent person, Sir Richard Levinge, whose death we record, was great-grandson. He succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Sir Charles, in 1796; and married, in 1810, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Boothby, first Lord Radcliffe, by whom he had nine sons and two daughters; the eldest of the former is the present Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, seventh baronet of Knockdrin Castle.

HENRY MANNING, ESQ.

The decease of this gentleman occurred at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on the 11th instant, aged sixty-three. He was the last male representative of his branch of the ancient family of Manning, founded by Simon de Manning, Lord of the town and castle of Betreds, in Kent, who accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. He also derived, through his grandmother, the heiress of James Mingaye, of Woodbridge, from the old Norman family of Mingaye of Amringale. Mr. Manning has died without issue.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE HOMBURG.

GUSTAVUS ADOLFUS FREDERICK, Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, was a General of Cavalry in the Austrian service. He was born on the 17th Feb., 1781, and succeeded his brother, the late Landgrave, Philip Augustus, on the 10th January, 1847. He had married, on the 12th February, 1818, the Princess Louisa, daughter of Frederick, late hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he leaves two daughters. His serene Highness died on the 7th instant, of apoplexy; his title is inherited by his only surviving brother, Ferdinand Henry, now the Sovereign Landgrave.

JOHN ADAMS, ESQ.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Adams, the assistant judge at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Adams, junior, was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple, the 25th of January, 1839. He practised as conveyancer and equity draughtsman, and also in the Courts of Chancery in London, and on the Northern Circuit. He died on the 18th instant, at his residence in Connaught-square.

By an Act of last session (11 and 12 Vic., cap. 82), the limitations declared by the statute of 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 101, with respect to the area of school districts, the expenses of building, and the amount of expenditure, are removed in certain cases. The provisions in the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 57, relating to guardians, are extended to members of district boards. The object of the Act is to provide further accommodation for the education of the infant poor, under the management of the Poor-Law Board.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH."—The *Liverpool Albion* has published the following letter from honest but military Jotham Bragdon, "late chief mate of the *Ocean Monarch*:"—"Liverpool, Sept. 10, 1848.—Being about to leave Liverpool, I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity, also to the captains and officers of several ships in port, for their unbounded kindness to me since my escape from the ill-fated ship *Ocean Monarch*. While on board of the steam-ship *Affonso* I received every attention; and, on my arrival on shore, the hand of friendship was offered by all; not the hand alone, but my friends contributed to my every want, which enables me to leave Liverpool in far more comfortable circumstances than I had hoped; a kindness I can never forget, and for which I shall feel under the greatest of obligations as long as my life is spared. May God bless them, as man never can, be he ever so wealthy and liberal. I would also acknowledge the receipt of a medal from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, as an expression of their opinion of my conduct during that trying scene, and also to encourage me and others to do what is really our duty—that is, to save life and relieve suffering whenever it is in our power; for which they have my sincere thanks, and may God bless them in their labour of love while on earth they live (but may a like scene never come before them again), and, when done with time, may they receive their reward in that bright world above, where shipwreck and suffering never enter; which is the humble prayer of JOTHAM BRAGDON."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Albert, who is president of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Manufactures, has been pleased to give two gold medals for competition during the ensuing sessions: the first, for the best account of any new and improved machinery or processes employed in the cultivation or preparation of sugar in the British Colonies, designed to economise labour and increase production. The other, for the best cement for uniting glass, particularly for cementing glass pipes or glass roofs.

It is stated on good authority, that Lord Palmerston is at the present moment negotiating another treaty with the Brazilian Government for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. His lordship has proposed that the Brazilian subjects captured in the act of conveying African negroes, for the purposes of slavery, shall be delivered up to the Brazilian authorities, to be tried by their own national tribunals, and punished accordingly, if found guilty.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, with their daughter and suite, left Blackwall, on Saturday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam ship *Ocean*, en route to Manheim, on the Rhine.

The revision of the list of voters for the City of London commenced on Tuesday last at the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, before T. Y. M. Christie, Esq.

F. Bayley, Esq., the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters for the borough of Westminster, will commence such revision at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster-hall, on the 26th instant. The same gentleman will begin the revision for Finsbury, at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Lincoln's-inn, 25th instant.

On Monday a large number of the Society of Friends met at the Hall of Commerce, and proceeded to Blackwall, and there embarked for Ostend, en route to Brussels, to attend the great peace meeting held in that city on Wednesday last.

Emigration meetings are becoming general among the working classes in the metropolis. On Monday evening one took place at the Educational Institute, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, and was intended to explain the plans of the "Canadian Land and Railway Association;" there was also a meeting of the "Westminster Working Man's Emigration Club," at which its promoters impressed on those present the great and certain rewards that wait on industry in Canada and Australia.

There is now in Drummond Castle gardens a great American aloe, whose flower stem stands nearly thirty feet high, supporting upwards of 2800 blooms.

Since the opening of the great trunk lines of railway, so extended has been the demand for grouse shooting on the Scotch moors, that advanced and most exorbitant rents are exacted for the privilege. In one instance three friends pay £200 a year to shoot in two glens, for which the tenant farmer, to whom they pay it, pays but £140 to the owner; thus he has his farming profits on the £140, and £200 per annum for bad shooting into the bargain.

One of the essays sent by the candidates for a prize offered for the best essay on the observance of the Sabbath, was written by the daughter of a labourer living in a village in Berwickshire, and possessed so much merit that Lord Ashley submitted it to the Queen, who has granted permission for it to be dedicated to her.

It is her Majesty's intention to honour the Earl of Aberdeen by a visit to Haddo House, near Old Meldrum, before she returns to Aberdeen to embark on board the Royal yacht. And it is said will sleep there two nights. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and a select party are to have the honour to meet her Majesty and the Prince Consort while at Haddo.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, it is stated, refused to preach at St. Mark's College, Chelsea; the reason being, that the forms there employed during Divine Service are too numerous, and that too much singing is introduced.

The mansion which the Duke of Bedford is building at Ardsallagh, about twelve miles from Dublin, and which has been visited by his noble brother, the Premier, will cost upwards of £40,000. It is understood that his Grace, on the completion of the edifice, will occasionally reside on his Irish property.

Mr. Pusey, M.P., Chairman of the Journal Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has reported the final adjudication of the prizes for essay and reports for the year 1848; and the judges' award of the prize of £50 for the best report on the farming of the North Riding of Yorkshire, is to M. M. Milburn, land agent, of Sowerby.

The new two-shilling piece, recently finished by Mr. Wyon, resembles the five-shilling-piece which he completed some time since. The obverse is the Queen's head, with a lettering; the reverse is mediæval like the other, but less elaborate. The workmanship is considered excellent.

On Saturday last, William Adams, who was convicted at the last Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, of the murder of Dinah Thomas, at Manchester, on the 25th July last, was publicly executed in front of Kirkdale Gaol, in the former town.

On Friday sen'night, information was received at the Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that a letter posted in London, addressed to Messrs. E. and J. B. Larston and Co., of Liverpool, containing notes and bills of exchange for £1000, had been stolen whilst passing through the Post-Office.

Last week, at a new meeting-house at Bradford, now in the course of erection, four or five large stones that had been deposited in their places a few days previously, and weighing probably six tons, fell from the top of the building on to the men, killing three instantaneously, and wounding another badly on the foot.

The herring fishing season has just closed, after a course of almost unprecedented success, many of the boats belonging to the port of Berwick having greatly exceeded their usual complement, viz. 200 barrels.

Parsnips sown in September will produce an abundant crop, fit for use early in June, and of superior quality to those sown in the spring, and would be found an excellent substitute for the potatoes. Carrots should be sown now, and will be ready for the table at the beginning of May, and much finer than the spring-sown will be at Midsummer.

The *Ulster Gazette* quotes a rather odd announcement from the *Hue and Cry*—"Found straying on the 1st of August, supposed to have been stolen by the constabulary at Ballynally 1 a three-year-old heifer," &c.

The American papers, by the *Cambria* steam-ship, we regret to say, have brought us the melancholy intelligence of the almost sudden demise of the popular comedian Mr. W. G. Hammond, of diarrhoea, at New York, where he had been performing with great success.

The salmon fisheries north of the Tweed have closed. The fisheries in the Tay have been unproductive and unprofitable to the lessees upon the whole.

From the Moors in Scotland, we learn that although not more than a month of the grouse season is gone, the birds are already so wild, that, with a long day's work, a tolerable bag can scarcely be got. Long-range cartridges are in request to reach the old cocks, who congregate on the bare hill tops. In the deer carries some very fine stags have been shot during the last week.

Several Wiltshire farmers, especially in the northern division, have been drawn into a bubble joint stock society, termed "The Agricultural Cattle Insurance Company," by which many of them will be involved in utter ruin. The society was got up in London, by parties who have since absconded from the country; and the unfortunate shareholders are now called upon to make up a deficiency of £45,000. It is said that some of the Wiltshire agriculturists are holders of 1000 shares, nominally of £20 each; others of 700 shares, &c.

The Ashby-de-la-Zouche Agricultural Association—which was the first of the kind established in the Midland Counties—held its 15th anniversary on Monday. The show of stock and vegetables took place on the land adjoining the ruins of the ancient castle, and was considerably larger than the display of last year.

"Repeal" is on the wane in the United States, if we are to believe the New York papers, which mention, among other indications, that a meeting has been lately held there of the Smith O'Brien Club, for the purpose of dissolving, and refunding the money, which had been collected, to the contributors.

The Duke of Richmond gave his annual entertainment to his principal tenants on the family estates in Scotland, at Gordon Castle, last week, on the occasion of the yearly exhibition in the neighbouring village for prizes of cattle bred by the different occupants of farms.

It is deserving of remark that at all the great autumnal flower shows this season there have been no plants so greatly and universally admired as the varieties of the truly beautiful Japanese lily (*Lilium lancifolium*), and which have been produced in the greatest perfection of growth.

A return moved for by Mr. Ricardo, M.P., shows that the quantities (in tons) of the articles, the produce of Europe, imported into England, amounted in 1847 to 2,429,244 tons, viz. 1,252,872 in British, and 1,176,372 in foreign ships; in 1846, to 1,813,722 tons, viz. 947,175 in British, and 866,548 in foreign ships; and in 1845, to 1,483,303 tons, viz. 731,934 in British, and 751,369 in foreign vessels.

The importation of Indian corn into Cork and other ports of Ireland from America, which had ceased last year, has recommenced, in anticipation of an extensive demand for that article; several cargoes having lately arrived either for orders or delivery. It is satisfactory to know that by this early importation provision is beginning to be made against excessive prices for food.

A pistol has recently been registered under the Act for the protection of articles of utility, which is so ingeniously contrived, that it primes and caps itself by the most simple and unerring operation.

A Stockholm letter of the 8th states that the works for the formation of a railroad between Oerebro and Hulst, the first undertaking of the kind in Sweden, were commenced on the 4th.

In the evening of the 14th, at Bagnères de Bigorre (Hautes Pyrenées), there was a shock of earthquake so strong that the furniture of the houses was shaken, and the glass of windows vibrated. The heat of the day was not unusually great, and rain fell the whole of the afternoon and the following day, the night between being perfectly calm.

The Admiralty are about to commence forthwith the erection of store-houses on Spike Island, off the south coast of Ireland. Lighters are ordered at Woolwich to convey the timber materials thither.

Mr. Doheny, who took a leading part in the insurrection in Ireland, has arrived in Paris.—*The Times*.

The vacant Deanery of Carlisle has been given the Rev. Dr. Hinds, first Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BALMORAL.

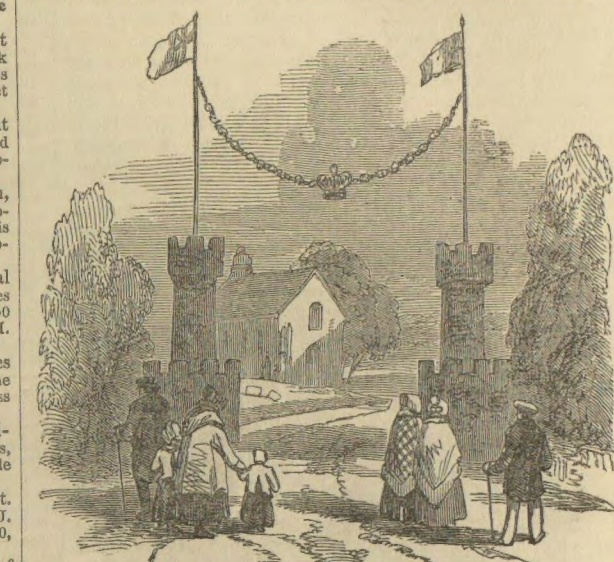
In our Journal of last week we promised to complete our artistic illustration of her Majesty's Progress to Balmoral, with a few more sketches of the striking commemorations.

First is the elegant Arch raised at the Lodge, at the east gate of Inchmarlo: it was tastefully ornamented with shrubs and exotics. Last week, the reader



ARCH AT INCHMARLO.

will recollect, we engraved the Arch near the west gate of Inchmarlo. Next is the pretty arch raised at the entrance to the village of Kincardine O'Neil, the sketch showing the village church in the distance. The arch has two piers, resembling watch-towers, bearing two flags, between which is suspended upon a wreath a Royal crown. Several of the villagers decorated their houses; and the worthy Postmistress, who has been in the service of the



ARCH AT KINCARDINE.

Crown fifty-two years, displayed a magnificent flag in honour of her Royal mistress.

At Banchory the loyal display was universal. We engrave three of the scenes, and quote the details more fully than last week.

At the entrance to the village was erected a triumphal arch of gigantic dimensions, composed entirely of heather, and surmounted by a figure of the British crown, six feet high by five feet and a half wide, formed of dahlias and other flowers. The centre arch and the two side ones were wreathed round with bouquets of flowers, and surmounted with two large banners, bearing the following inscriptions:—"Welcome Victoria and Albert to the banks of the Dee;" and "Welcome Victoria and Albert to your House of the Heath." On the arch were planted Union Jacks, which, together with the crown, the banners, and the flowers, had a beautiful appearance.



ARCH AT BANCHORY.

Next is the Burnett Arms Inn, where the Royal party changed horses. In front were erected spacious huts for the accommodation of the gentry of the county. These were carpeted and covered with crimson cloth, and flanked at the corners with Union Jacks. On the porch in front of the Inn, which was crowded with ladies, stood a flagstaff 32 feet high, bearing a large Union Jack and pennant. The front of the Inn was beautifully decorated with ensigns of various dimensions; and immediately opposite, two Union Jacks and a large flag were suspended from the Stamp Office, with the inscription, "Long may our Queen sway the sceptre over a free and loyal people."

The arrival of the Royal party, and the presentation of the address to her Majesty, were detailed last week.

The next illustration shows the arch erected by Mr. Skene, farmer, of Kineskie, at the distance of 100 yards above the village: it consisted entirely of oats, barley, and wheat, so neatly arranged that the ears only were visible, and bore the motto, "Peace and Plenty."

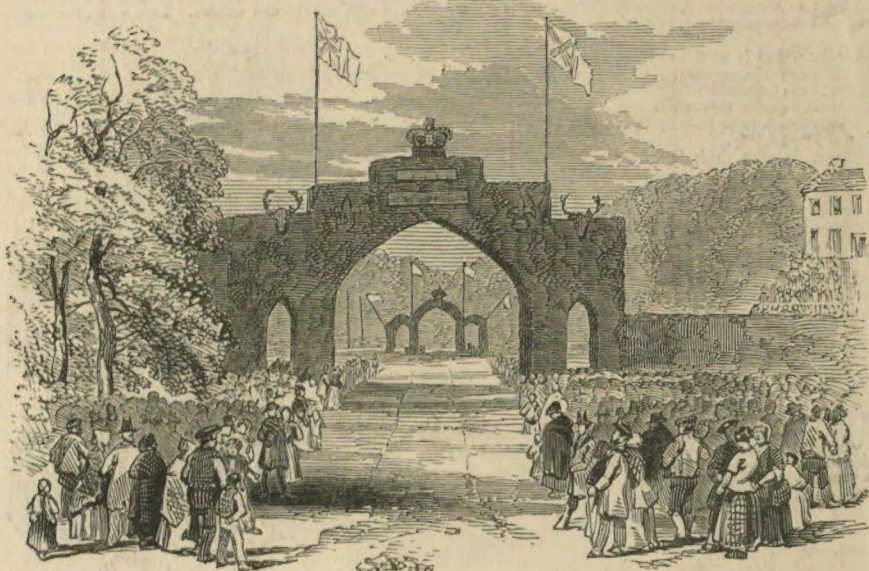
At Aboyne, the spoils of "forest green and garden fair" were put to a pretty purpose, under the tasteful superintendence of the Lady of the District. A broad massive arch stood opposite the Hotel: the fascia bore "Victoria" and "Albert," with a regal crown in the centre, and beneath it the Gordon badge and motto, "Gu mariennach" ("For ever!") composed of leaves sown on a white ground, the work of the fair hands of Lady Aboyne herself. The Inn was also handsomely ornamented, and small galleries were erected for spectators, one of them by the venerable Marquis of Huntley.

The remaining illustration shows the preparations for the Royal reception at Ballater, described en route last week. Here we have a triple arch, surmounted with flags, and a flagstaff on lofty Craigdarroch, which unfolded its welcome the instant the Royal cortege came in sight.

We find some interesting sketches of Ballater and its neighbourhood from the graphic pen of William Howitt:—

"The vale of the Dee, or the Deeside, as they call it, all the way from Aber-

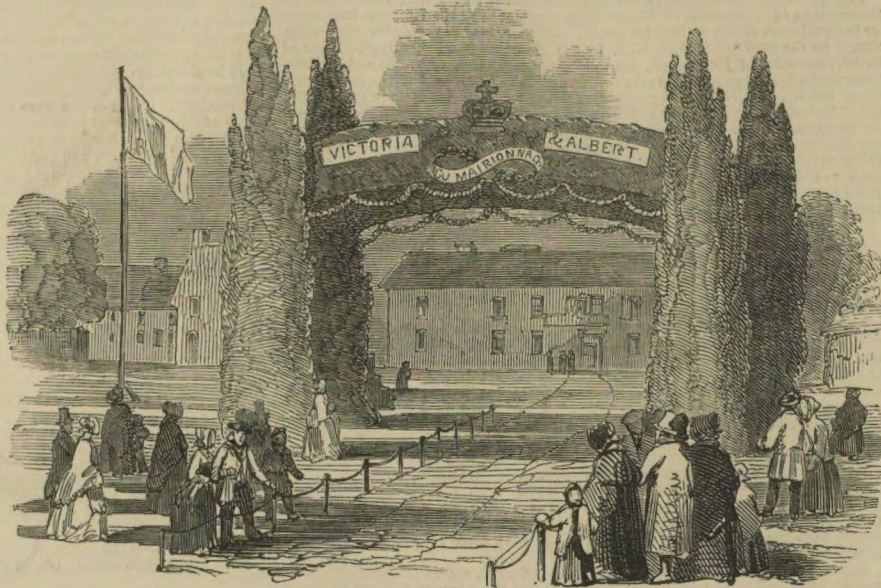
S K E T C H E S O N T H E D E E S I D E .



ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO BANCHORY.

deen, a distance of forty miles, is fine; beautifully wooded by places, the hills as you advance become more and more striking. You pass the Castle of Drum, one of the oldest inhabited castles in Scotland; a seat of the Burnetts, of Bishop

Burnett's line, finely situated on the right hand on rising ground, and various other interesting places. But it is as you approach Ballater that the scenery becomes most striking. It becomes truly Highland. The hills get lofty, bare,



ARCH AT CHAULSTON OF ABOYNE.

meadow, and a neat white village stretching across it, and its church lifting its spire into the clear air, while the mountains sweep round it in a fine chain of peaked hills, and close it in. All up Deeside there is well cultivated land, but, with the exception of this meadow, on which Ballater stands, all is now hill, dark forest, and moorland; while below, on the banks of the winding and rapid Dee, birch woods present themselves in that peculiar beauty so truly belonging to the Highlands. On your right first looks out the dark height of Culbreen, mentioned by Byron in his earlier poems:—

When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky,
I think of the rocks that o'ershadow Culbreen.

Then, 'Morven streaked with snow;' and Lochnagar lifts himself long and lofty over the lower chains that close the valley beyond Ballater.

'Ballater, though a neat village now, did not exist when Byron was here. There were a few cottages for the use of visitors, near the other side of the present bridge; but those who came to drink the waters generally located themselves in farmhouses as near as they could to 'the wells,' which are two miles down the opposite bank of the Dee. Mrs. Byron chose her summer residence in one of the most thoroughly secluded and out-of-the-world spots which it was possible to find, perhaps, in the whole island. It lies four miles below Ballater, on the same side of the river as the spring—that is, two miles beyond 'the wells,' as they call them—some chalybeate springs which issue from the hills, and which now bring many people to Ballater in the summer.

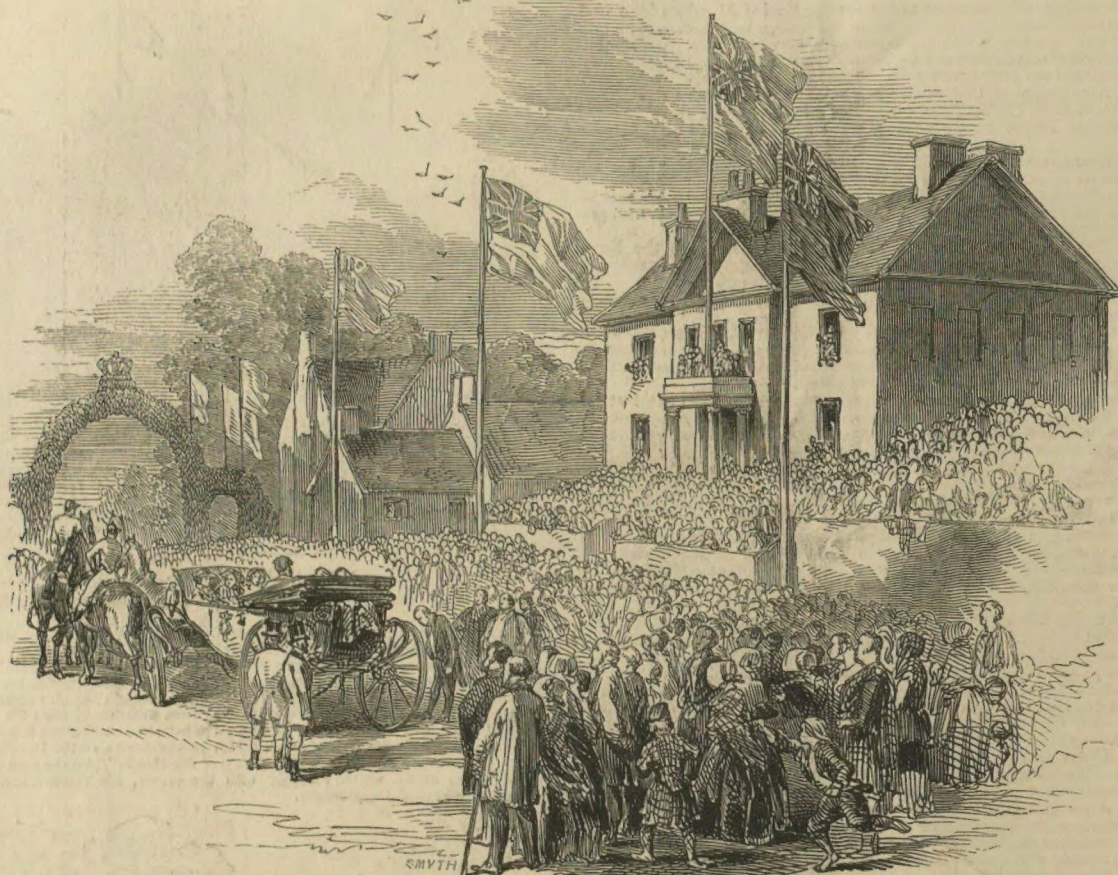
"And here was the place to which Byron's mother used to retire, in the summer months, from Aberdeen, with her boy. The valley is divided by a wild brook hidden among green alders, and its slopes are hung with the native birch and a few oaks. At the upper end stands a farm-house, but this is new, and the farmer, to show me the house in which Byron lived, took me into his farm-yard. The house Mrs. Byron inhabited is now a barn, or sort of hay-loft rather, in his yard. It was exactly one of the one-storied long Highland huts, and is now included in the quadrangle of his farm-yard; but the bed on which Byron used to lie is still there. It is one of the deal cupboard sort of beds that are common in Highland huts. There it stands amongst his straw. He says many people come to see the place, and several have tried to buy the bed from him, but that he should think it quite a shame to sell it. Imagine, then, Mrs. Byron living here upwards of forty years ago, and Byron a boy of about ten years of age; soon after which he left for England, to be converted out of a poor Highland boy into a Lord."

HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

Our report of last week extended to Monday evening.

TUESDAY.

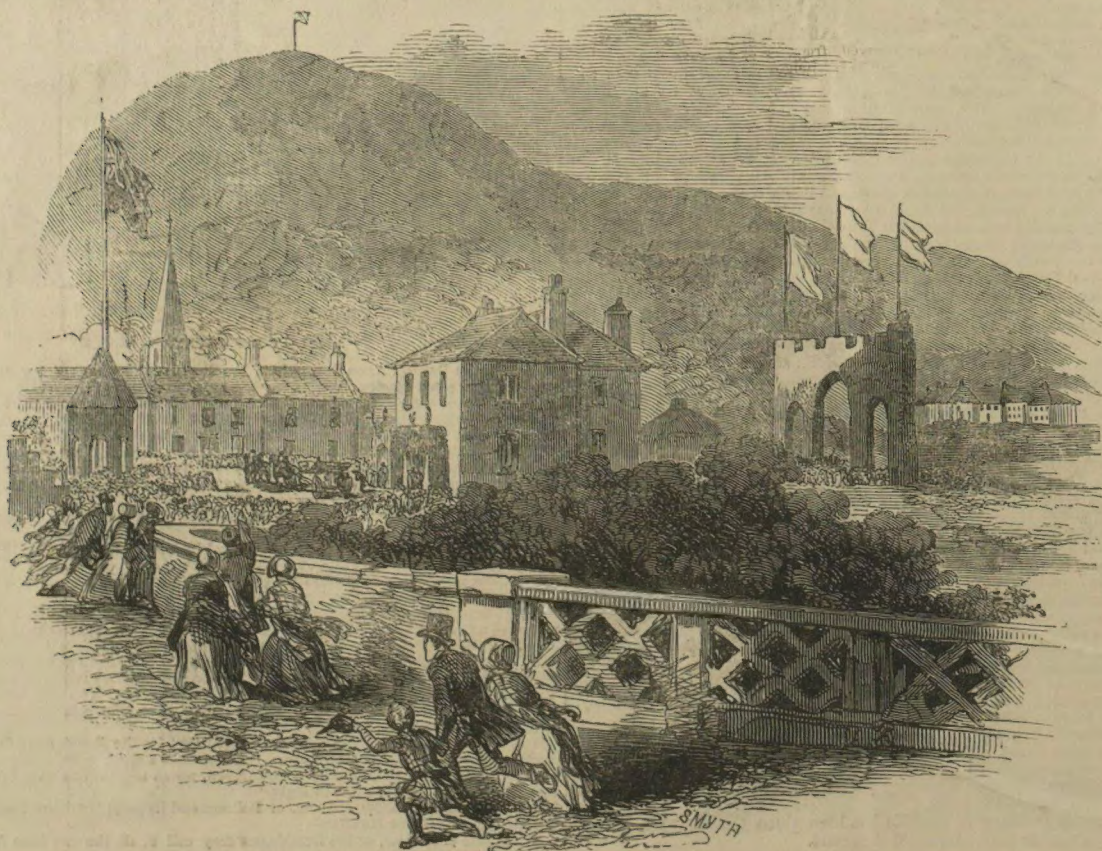
We quote the following from the *Balmoral Correspondent*, a very interesting record of the Royal visit, interspersed with some very clever historical and topographical descriptions of the Highland localities.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS AT THE INN, AT BANCHORY.

grey, and freckled. They are, in fact, bare and tempest-tinted granite, having an air of majestic desolation. Some rise peaked and splintered, and their sides covered with *débris*, yet, as it were, bristled with black and sharp-looking pine

forests. Some of the hills run along the side of the Dee, covered with these woods, exactly as the steep Black Forest hills in the neighbourhood of Wildbad. "As you approach Ballater, the valley expands. You see a breadth of green



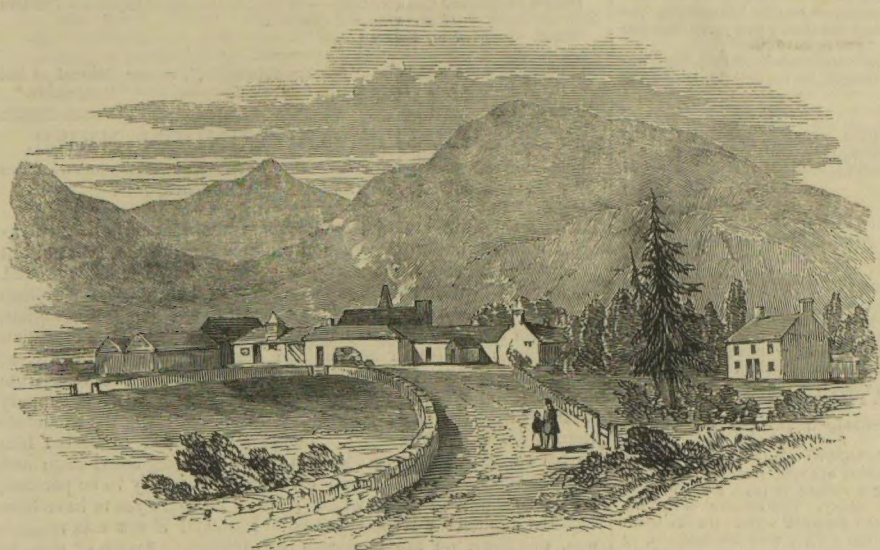
THE VILLAGE OF BALLATER.



ONE OF SIR ALEXANDER DUFF'S DEER-STALKERS.

This was a most pleasant autumn day; there was a considerable breeze in the morning, but in the after part of the day it became calm and beautiful, and her Majesty and the Royal family, after the last few cold days, eagerly took advantage of the change. The Queen, accompanied by Lady Canning and Prince Albert, with Sir G. Grey and Sir James Clark, rode out about eleven o'clock on horseback. They passed Crathie Bridge. Prince Albert passed over the hills to have a few hours, shooting on the grounds of Sir Benjamin Hall, who has leased the shootings of Cairn Shiel. Sir Benjamin's shooting-lodge is situated on the banks of the Cairn, a considerable stream that takes its rise near the source of the Don, at the south side of Ben-Avon, and falls into the Dee above Ballater. The Cairn is an excellent trout stream, and the neighbouring moors well stocked with game; but the scenery on its banks is bleak and mountainous, with little wood to give it warmth, beauty, or variety. Her Majesty and Lady Canning continued their ride towards Invergelvie, and returned a little past one Her Majesty, accompanied by her ladies, again rode out a considerable way along the south side of the river, and, about four o'clock, the whole Royal family,

S K E T C H E S O N T H E D E E S I D E .

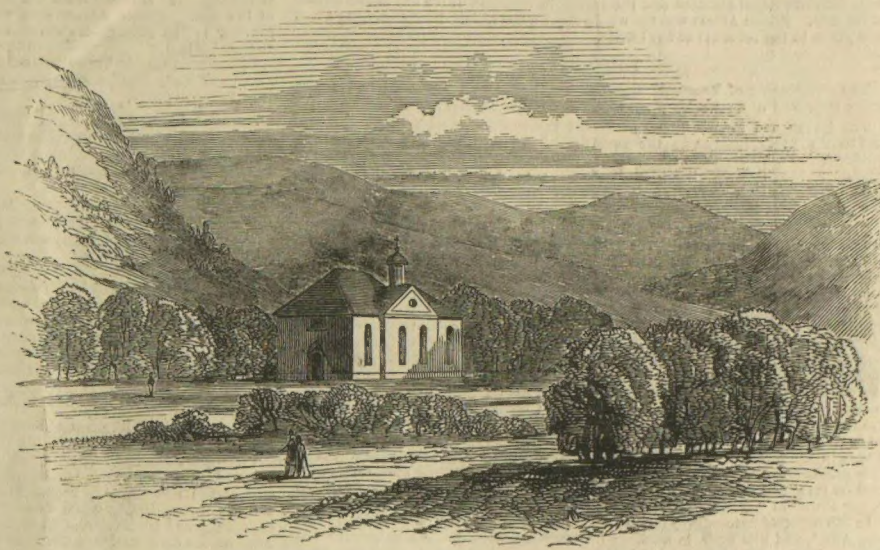


THE LOCHNAGAR DISTILLERY.

with the ladies in waiting, enjoyed a drive of four miles up the river side. The scenery is truly magnificent.

After passing Crag-nordie, at the base of which is Cairn-na-quheen, from which the Farquharsons of Invercauld, in the days of old, derived their *slogan*,

there opens up a vista of mountain and forest on one hand, through the narrow pass between the hills of Craig Spannie and Craig Spinie, the latter meaning "the hill of the nose," from its alleged, though somewhat fanciful resemblance to that feature; and, on the other, after passing the handsome hostelry of Inver-



THE PARISH CHURCH OF CRATHIE.

geldie, in the fine valley between Craig Spinie and Balloch-bowie.

After their return, the Royal party honoured the Lochnagar Distillery with a visit. Mr. Begg, the proprietor, met the Royal visitors on their approach, and conducted them through the works. The distillery was fortunately in full



BALMORAL CASTLE, FROM THE ROAD ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DEE.—SKETCHED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY.

work, and it was the last day on which it can be in operation till the new crop be ready.

Mr. Begg and his brewer explained each department, from the drying and mashing of the malt to the time the liquor comes out in its perfection at the worm end. The Prince tasted the result of the operation which he had witnessed,

and her Majesty condescendingly put it to her lips. It is needless to say that an honour of so signal a nature was celebrated with due festivity by all connected with the distillery, which, in all probability, will win a popularity in the country to which the prestige of its name, derived from the "villies of dark Lochnagar," will in some degree add, if we are at all judges of the native spirit

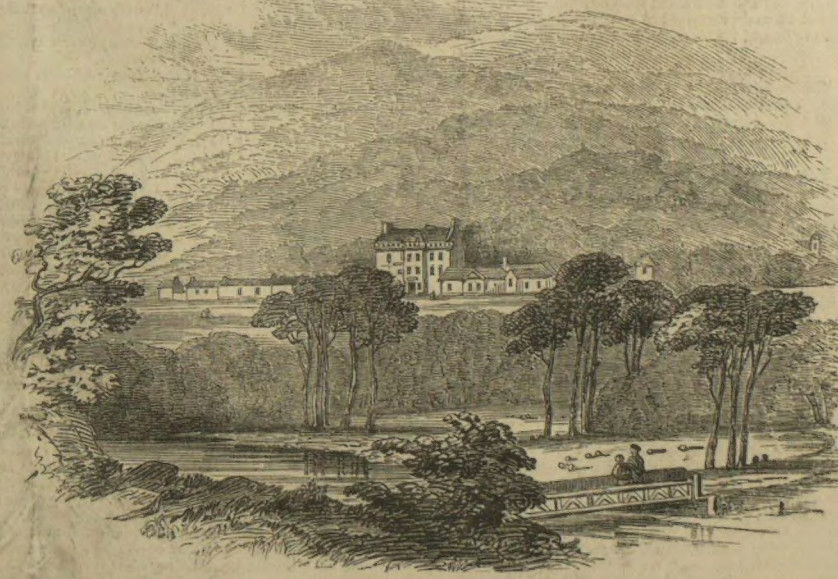
its produce is so well calculated to support.

WEDNESDAY.

This was another delightful day, of which her Majesty and the Royal Family took advantage to enjoy the beautiful country. The Queen, early in the morn-



CORRIEMULZIE COITAGE.



MAR LODGE, THE SHOOTING-BOX OF THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

ing, ascended the Craig-an-Gowan by the foot-path that leads from the Castle; and, with the Royal children and the Ladies in Waiting, drove out in the course of the day. Prince Albert was the whole day on the hills. In the evening a ball was given to the servants at the Castle.

THURSDAY.

The "Gathering of Braemar" was the great event of this day; and a fine scene it proved of mustering clans and olden Celtic sports.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the gathering with their presence, and took a lively interest in the novelties of the occasion; and such was the kindness and condescension of the Royal visitors, that their loyal subjects in the "heart of the highlands" will never forget their visit to Braemar. Before we describe the festival, we quote the following outline of the majestic scenery of the locality from the *Times* report:—

Braemar lies in the heart of the Grampian range, at the southern extremity of Aberdeenshire. Invercauld, the seat of the demonstration, stands on a rising ground, which forms the southern terrace of Craig Helk, a finely wooded mountain, that rises about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. In the foreground, in front of the mansion of Invercauld, the eastern extremity of the haughs of Castleton forms a spacious lawn, skirted by the Dee, from which rises up in rugged grandeur a noble range of richly clad hills. To the north-east a large mass of mountain scenery appears in a bold chain, topped by the peaks of Lochnagar. Below there is the opening of Balloch Bay, an immense fir-wood. Stretching round to the south are the wild cliffs and precipitous crags of another range, and westward, about a mile and a half distant, stand the Castle and town of Braemar, backed by the Cairngorm Mountains, the vale being shut in by vast screens of granite hills folding before each other, Benaurie towering above the group with its summit covered with almost perpetual snow. The Castle of Braemar, which stands in the midst of the glen, is a picturesque object from Invercauld House. It is said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore for a hunting seat, but is now held on lease and garrisoned by the British Crown. This is the scene of the "Stag Hunt" in "Waverley," where the standard of rebellion was raised in 1715.

In the order of proceedings for the gathering of to-day, the clans of Farquharson, Athol, and Fife were to marshal on the Greenbank-terrace to receive the Queen. They reached the ground with music and banners about noon, commanded by Mr. Farquharson, and dressed in the dark green tartan of the clan, with red hose and phibags. The Fife clan were next in place, under General the Hon. Sir A. Duff, of Delgaty, and formed in line with the Farquharsons on the north side of the lawn. The Duke of Leeds also furnished a well-appointed company; but the "men of Athol," under his Grace the Duke of Athol, were the most imposing troop, and formed two sides of a square. This body was organised in 1845, when her Majesty visited Blair Athol, and are honoured with the distinction of being the Queen's body guard of Highlanders in Scotland. Their approach from Mar-lodge, where they had met on the previous night on their way from the highlands of Perthshire, was a fine sight, arrayed as they were, in the Athol tartan, armed with swords, dirks, and Lochaber axes, with new banners, and headed by the Duke in person. The men of Athol stand six feet in height, and include a grenadier company which the regular army fails to match.

On the Terrace, besides the Dukes of Athol and Leeds, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Aboyne, and General Duff, were a large number of noblemen and gentlemen from the surrounding country, and not a few from England, who are now in sporting quarters in the highlands of Braemar; the Duchess of Leeds, the Countess of Aboyne, and other ladies of rank, were also on the Terrace to welcome the Royal Family.

At a quarter to three o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, arrived in the Royal carriage, and were received, in front of the mansion, by Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld. On alighting from the carriage, the Queen was presented with a bouquet of wild flowers, interspersed with garden roses, by Master Alexander Ricardo; and the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred were each presented with an elegant bouquet of flowers, by Master James Ross Farquharson, Master Francis Dundas Farquharson, Master George Murray Farquharson, and Master John Athol Farquharson. These youths were clad in the Highland garb, and the Royal children were dressed in the Stuart tartan. Her Majesty and the Prince being seated on a rustic chair, set on a carpeting of the Farquharson tartan, General Sir A. Duff gave orders for the games to commence; and then followed such exhibitions of athletic power and Celtic enthusiasm as could only be appreciated by being seen. In half an hour there was such foot-racing, hill-climbing, hammer-throwing, and caber-tossing as only the highlands of Scotland can produce, and none but such men as those of Athol and Braemar can perform. One herculean Highlander threw a sixteen-pound hammer ninety feet seven inches; and five stalwart Celts ran up Craig Clunie for a distance of half a mile in from seven to nine minutes. The foremost runner in this race climbed the mountain and crags as nimbly as a deer, and accomplished the feat so cleverly that her Majesty, who had viewed the race through a telescope, left £5 as a reward for his agility.

When the games were over the Royal family retired to the ball-room, where a number of chosen dancers were honoured to dance a variety of Highland reels and strathspeys before the Queen. On this occasion the following party had the honour of being present:—The Duke of Athol, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox, the Earl and Countess of Aboyne, General the Hon. Sir C. A. and Lady Duff and the Misses Duff, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Brooke, Lord Cranleigh, Lord James Murray, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Sir George Grey, M.P., Sir James Clerk, the Hon. Captain Alexander Gordon, the Hon. Mr. Anson, Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., Sir John and Lady C. Guest and Miss Guest, Colonel Challoner, Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace and Miss Wharton Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, Miss Farquharson, and their six sons, of Invercauld; Captain Leith Hay, Mr. John Lewis Ricardo, M.P., and Mrs. Ricardo, George Duff, M.P., the Hon. James Dutton, John Murray Drummond, Master of Strathallan; the Hon. Captain Devereux, Mr. P. Small Keir, Mr. and Lady Ann Charltons, Mr. Carnegie, of Pitarrow; Mr. William Farquhar, Mr. Archibald Clive and Mrs. Clive, Mr. W. G. Campbell, Miss Burnett, Captain and Mrs. Ross, of Rossie; Mr. Mark Milbanke, Mr. Lennard Edwards, &c. The ball-room was fitted up in a marquee capable of holding about 800 persons. It was divided into two compartments—the one being appropriated for the ball in the evening, and the other for the use of the chiefs with their clans.

Along the sides of the marquee there were two tiers of raised seats, dressed with heather and wild flowers; the west end was arranged into five sides of an octagon, with an elevated platform and rich crimson-cushioned couches. A splendidly covered sofa in rich damask was set for her Majesty and Prince Albert, and placed on a carpeting of clan-tartan. The marquee was supported in the centre by five pillars, dressed with flowers and evergreens, topped with deer's heads and antlers. The eastern division was formed of wicker-work and evergreens, interspersed with variegated lamps and ornamented with deer's heads and antlers. The dancers were all in the Highland garb, and went through the dances with great spirit. The sword dance, which is performed in the angles of crossed swords, was a great feat. When the exercises were over, the dancers selected each the best in his clan, and her Majesty presented the prizes to the men in the most affable and condescending manner. Before leaving the marquee, Mr. Farquharson submitted to her Majesty and Prince Albert some very fine specimens of the topaz and other precious stones found in the mountains of Braemar.

At four o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal children and suite, left the mansion of Invercauld for Balmoral, and on passing the lawn were again received by a loyal burst of acclamation.

When the Royal party left, the dinner was laid in the dining-room of the marquee. The chiefs were seated at two tables. Mr. Farquharson, as President, was supported by the Marquis of Huntly and the Duke of Athol; and General Sir A. Duff, as Vice-President, by the Duke of Leeds and the Marquis of Aboyne. The clans were seated in their order, and the guests invited to the festivity were honoured with seats at the principal tables. The tent was profusely decorated with evergreens, deer's heads, and antlers; and when a dim light was thrown on the company from four Grecian lamps, just before the toasts were given, the effect was exceedingly fine; and when her Majesty's health was drunk with Highland honours, each clansman having one foot on the chair and the other on the table, while the President gave the Gaelic *Neish, Neish*, for the English "Hip, hip, hurrah," and the boisterous loyalty of the Highlanders found expression in long-continued cheers, the true character of Highland devotion was realised. At 10 o'clock the watchword of the Highlands was given, and the clans rose to begin the dance, which they continued to a late hour.

FRIDAY.

This morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert walked to the Forest. Sir George Grey took his departure. The Royal dinner party in the evening included Lord John Russell, Sir Benjamin Hall, and Colonel Challoner.

SATURDAY.

This morning, immediately after breakfast, her Majesty and Prince Albert left Balmoral to make an ascent to the summit of "dark Lochnagar;" the members of the Court who accompanied the Queen being the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon. Captain Gordon, and Mr. G. E. Anson. "This mountain," says the *Daily News* report, which forms a conspicuous object in the rough, hilly scenery that surrounds Balmoral Castle, owes much to Byron's poem, in which he attributes the pleasure he experienced in gazing upon Ida and Parnassus, far less to classic remembrances than to those fond and deep-felt associations of his boyhood and Lochnagar. Its intrinsic claim on those who admire the grandeur of nature is great, without the halo of romance by which it is invested by the noble poet; not merely because it is the highest of the more easterly Grampians, not for the extent and magnificence of the prospect that it commands, but for the solemn sublimity of the scene on its cloven summit. Her Majesty and Royal party chose a rather circuitous, although the most pleasant route, up the valley of the Garwdal. A new carriage-way has been made by Invercauld up the glen for a considerable distance, and the Queen and Royal party saw two beautiful waterfalls, on somewhat a small scale, but yet attractive.

"All the way through the wood the scene is very attractive, till gradually the trees on the rocks become fewer and less verdant, and the wild bleak hollow between Lochnagar and Balloch-bowie is opened to the view. In ascending the former, you keep the stream nearly the whole of the way till you come to its source on the flat at the summit. The Royal party were attended by two guides, as well as by the Prince's *jager* and keepers. Her Majesty and Royal circle were all mounted on Highland ponies, which can with some difficulty be ridden up to the top of the mountain. When on the summit, the scene is one of stern sublimity. In every direction except one the prospect is bounded by mountains. On the summit, the fog became so dense that none of the Royal party were visible to each other at a distance of a few feet, and her Majesty and

attendants were speedily drenched with rain. It is computed that the precipitous steep rises 1300 feet from the loch, which is itself 2500 feet above the level of the sea. Prince Albert shot two fine ptarmigan on the hills during the journey to the mountain. It was 3 o'clock when the Queen and party returned to the Castle."

In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox, Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, and Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld, joined the Royal dinner party.

SUNDAY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service this morning, at the parish church at Crathie. The Queen was attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Lord John Russell, and the rest of the Royal suite.

MONDAY.

Her Majesty and the Prince went this morning to Invercauld Forest. In the afternoon, the Queen, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, drove to Abergoildie.

TUESDAY.

Her Majesty, attended by Viscountess Canning, walked out this morning into the Forest, sketching. The Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, attended by Miss Hillyard, also walked out. Lord John Russell arrived at Balmoral on Friday evening, having come from Perth across the hills. It was expected that her Majesty would leave Balmoral on Monday next, the 25th, and pay a visit to Lord Aberdeen at Haddo House, before embarking.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

First is a capital likeness of one of Sir Alexander Duff's Deer-Stalkers; he is a characteristic specimen of his class.

The parish church of Crathie and Braemar is built on a foundation hewn out of a rocky terrace, which juts out at the basement of Craig Loun, on the north side of the new Deeside road. The building is oblong in plan, a plain structure, with semi-Gothic windows and low open belfry. The interior is capable of seating 600 persons, and is fitted up in the simplest style. On the south side, on the dead wall between the windows, the pulpit, with its lacertian, or clerk's desk, is placed. The ground-floor is occupied with square pews; and the gallery is composed of five sides of an octagon, softly painted in blue ground panels, with dim white mouldings. The Presbyterian population connected with the Established Church of the united parishes of Crathie and Braemar worship here, each parish having its own sittings. The second compartment from the wall in the gallery to the left of the pulpit is covered with crimson cloth, and was occupied by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, on Sunday and Sunday week. When the wooden ladder was sent round, it received a handsome contribution from the Royal pew. The Queen and Prince Albert, on leaving the church, walked nearly half a mile to the chain bridge, where the Royal carriage was in waiting. The church commands a very fine view of the noble valley of the Dee. Nearly opposite, only a little to the westward, the Dee makes a noble sweep round a fair and spacious

(Continued on page 184.)

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 24.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—The Sun rises at 5h. 53m. and sets at 5h. 52m.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian. Old Holyrood.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—New Moon at 9h. 35m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 28.—The Moon, Mercury, and Venus are near together.
FRIDAY, 29.—Michaelmas Day.
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Jerome. Venus sets at 6h. 16m. P.M.; Mars sets at 5h. 50m. P.M.; Jupiter rises at 1h. 5m. A.M.; Saturn rises at 5h. 39m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 11.0 A. 10.5	M. 11.0 A. 10.3	M. 11.0 A. 10.5	M. 11.0 A. 10.5	M. 11.0 A. 10.5	M. 11.0 A. 10.5	M. 11.0 A. 10.5

* During Sunday there will be but one high tide only, which takes place at five minutes after noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. M., Guernsey, is thanked for his amusing note about 'The Nonce;' though we have not room to print it.
"Nimrod."—Private property.
"G. A. R."—Black is the absence of all colour; whereas, when all the prismatic colours are returned or reflected, the object is white.
"A. P. P., Edinburgh."—The terms are by no means uncommon in the midland counties to this day.
"A. Q."—The information is correct.
"A Constant Reader."—Walsall.—The Norwich Union Reversionary Interest Society, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
"G. B., Cheltenham."—We have not room.
"T. A. D., Oswestry."—Declined.
"Mary."—The arrest would be illegal.
"J. T. S., Greenwich."—Apply to Mr. Webster, medallist, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
"A Constant Reader."—Raffaello is said in his youth to have painted, or to have given designs for painting, in enamel on glazed earthenware; and such works are commonly known by the name of "Raffaello ware."
"S. S., Enfield."—Ineligible.
"W. W., Harkstead."—Australasia consists of the very large island of New Holland, called also Australia, and a vast number of smaller islands, situate partly to the south of Asia, and partly in the Pacific Ocean, between Asia and America.
"A Baintree Subscriber."—At their official or private residences.
"M. S., Amwell."—We do not know of any institution specially for the maintenance of aged servants. Almshouses can scarcely be better appropriated than for such a purpose.
"An Admirer of Ruins."—We shall be glad to receive a Sketch of the present state of the ruins in Sussex, with a few particulars.
"S. D."—had better consult a solicitor.
"An Invalid" may hear of the book by applying to a respectable bookseller.
"A Subscriber," Huddersfield.—We cannot spare room.
"W. B., Birmingham."—should apply to a Steam-hoat Company.
"A Constant Reader," Liverpool.—See the "Government Colonisation Circular," to be had at your town.
"B. A."—See Jardine's "Naturalist's Library." There are a few works published on Druidical antiquities discovered in England; for example, Duke's "Druidical Temples of Wilt," which contains researches into the history of the priests and philosophers.
"B. W."—Address, the Royal News, Pimlico.
"A Subscriber from the First."—By the death of an only brother, without issue, his sister becomes an heiress, and confers on her husband the right to bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence. It is immaterial how long after marriage the death of the brother occurs. Whenever it does take place, the right to the escutcheon of pretence arises. The sister's children will be entitled to quarter their mother's arms, at that lady's decease.
"H. B. G., Dublin."—is mistaken.
"Ward."—Garnet is one of the least valuable of gems; though the precious garnet is only properly garnet. Common garnets sometimes possess all the forms of the precious garnet; but green and brown are the usual colours.
"Burstall."—Drinking German wines will diminish obesity.
"An Admirer."—We had not room for the "Peckham" ceremony.
"Louise."—Apply to Law and Co., booksellers, Fleet-street.
"J. S. J."—The "British Museum Synopsis" may be had by order of any bookseller.
"G. C. B."—We cannot afford space to reprint the letter from a contemporary.
"P. Q."—Clonmel.—Thanks.
"Roberto."—Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant," just published, is a good book for young fishermen.
"J. M. C., Liverpool."—We cannot decide without seeing the drawing, or a sketch from it.
"E. S., Edinburgh."—is thanked; but the place he has sketched has no immediate interest, like the Scottish localities engraved in the present Number.
"Delta."—The only legal separation of man and wife is by Act of Parliament.
"Beta."—Cambridge.—We are not "behind the curtain."
"Olympius."—Walker's "Manly Exercises."
"Senez."—We had rather not give the recommendation.
"Miss W., Pimlico."—is thanked.
"C. C. S., Liverpool."—The word Creole is often, in England, understood to imply a Mulatto; but the term means a native of a West Indian Colony, whether white, black, or of the coloured population.
"J. M., Waterford."—Declined.
"T. O. H., Hayle."—Apply to the Admiralty.
"E. G. H. R., Cheapside."—Apply to Orr and Co., publishers, Strand.
"M. H. B., Burslem."—We have not room.
"Benevolence."—Messrs. Smith, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
"H. J., Llangollen."—Declined.
"J. H., Boston."—Illegal.
"Priam."—Dr. James Johnson's Treatise on the Liver.
"F. H., Conway."—is thanked, though we had not space to print his contribution.
"Lawson."—A surgeon has no precedence.
"H. H."—There has been no alteration in the tax on armorial bearings. The use of a simple crest would render the bearer liable. Our correspondent suggests that the repeal of this tax would be the means of giving employment to hundreds of embroiderers and engravers.
"C. T."—Whitaker.—Apply again to your news agent.
"J. B. T., New Brunswick."—B. N. America.—There was no error in the calculated time of occultation of Aldebaran on August 22nd. This occultation was visible at all places between the parallels of latitude of 60° N. and 1° S.; beyond these parallels no occultation took place. The latitude of New Brunswick is 46° nearly, and the nearest approach of the moon and star at this place was 3° nearly, the moon being south of the star by this amount.
"S. B. F., Everton, Liverpool."—See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1846 and 1847, in September, for particulars relative to the Harvest Moon.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Deshon on Cold and Consumption.—Byrne's Mathematical Papers.—Pictures from the North.—Clairvoyance Explained.
Music.—Songs of my Native Land.

ERRATUM.—In the article on "Secular Education," in our Journal of last week, page 162, last line but two, for "considerable" read "insuperable."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

PARISIAN politics are undergoing once again one of those extraordinary transmutations which alternately bewilder and alarm, but always interest and affect, Europe. General Cavaignac has proved himself by word and deed too obstinate and sincere a Republican to be altogether to the mind of the Orleanists and Legitimists, who form the majority in the National Assembly. The reaction that months ago set in against the Revolution itself, threatened some days ago to overwhelm the man who defended society from the Red Republic; and General Cavaignac stood in a slippery position between three rival parties—the Reaction, the Moderate Republic, and the Mountain. The first-mentioned distrusted him for his republicanism, which is in him a life-long conviction; and the last-mentioned had a feud with him not easily to be pacified, for the successes of June, which seemed in their eyes to have been directed against the Republic itself. His chief if not sole reliance was, therefore, on the moderate Republicans. Aware of this, he seems to have looked for support from the members of the Mountain, and to have planned, after the example of M. Ledru-Rollin, a general agitation of the provinces in favour of the Republic, by means of emissaries from the National Assembly. The mere mention of such a project led to a violent scene, and nearly caused the resignation of office by General Cavaignac and the whole of his Ministry. Owing, however, to the prudence and presence of mind of M. Marrast, and to a desire on the part of the majority to avoid a premature quarrel with a man to whom France is so greatly indebted, the matter was hushed up, on the understanding that the project should not be persisted in.

Several elections for Paris and for the departments have since taken place, the results of which are not a little curious and perplexing, but which may probably tend to strengthen General Cavaignac in the Assembly. For Paris, the chief favourite is Prince Louis Napoleon; he has been returned at the head of the poll by a large majority, and has also been returned for five, or, as some accounts say, for even six or seven of the departments. In fact, the elections prove incontestably that the French people are, to a large extent, governed by traditions of the military glories of Napoleon. This is a sad spectacle, and one full of danger for France and for Europe. It shows a deplorable absence of that commercial and industrial spirit which can alone, in these times, be of permanent advantage to a great nation. If France could realise the dream of a new Napoleon, she would be an Ishmael in Europe, and the hand of all nations would of necessity be raised against her. Of this, however, there is little fear, as far as the claims of Prince Louis are concerned.

Military, like all other genius, is a personal gift; and the sons of Napoleon's brothers, though to some extent the inheritors of the fame that attaches to the name of Buonaparte, are not necessarily the inheritors of any portion of that transcendent ability and astounding fortune by which the fame was acquired. Nevertheless, the popularity of a Buonaparte in France, simply because he is a Buonaparte, is, to our thinking, of most unhappy augury. Next to Louis Napoleon, the Communists seem to be the especial favourites of the majority. M. Raspail, now in the prison of Vincennes, for participation with Blanqui, Barbès, Albert, and others, in the attempted invasion of the Assembly in May last, has been elected; whilst M. Cabet and M. Thore, also Communists of well-known zeal and devotion, stood high on the Parisian list. M. Raspail has been returned for Lyons. Many of the Buonapartists in Paris supported the Communists, so that the elections show a tendency towards a hybrid Republic—Red in colour, Communist in principle, and with a Buonaparte as its President!

It is to be hoped that the National Assembly will take warning by these facts. Orleanism and Henriquinism, to which large sections of that body are inclined, can neither of them be restored without a civil war; whilst Buonapartism, in alliance with Communism, could not be established without a similar struggle. In this latter case the struggle would be peculiarly envenomed, and peculiarly useless; for no such result could by any chance be a permanent one. There is no safety for France but in a Moderate Republic: and if the Assembly would calmly look upon its own position, and that of the country, they would resolve to give the Republic a fair trial, as the only possible solution of the difficulties and the exigencies of the time. If, however, after voting the Constitution, they should throw the election of President upon the country, instead of taking it upon themselves to nominate the man who has saved France from anarchy, they will but pave the way for the temporary triumph of Buonapartism and Communism.

Such a triumph would cost the country much; and all the work of the last four months would have to be done again. There are already symptoms that some of the cooler heads of the old dynastic Opposition and the practised statesmen of that era have awakened to the peril, and that an attempt will be made to unite all parties in support of General Cavaignac, as the first President of the Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that these symptoms are not delusive; and that power will be confided to the firm hand, the clear head, and the honest heart of General Cavaignac, whom events have rendered the most prominent, as well as the most valuable, man in France.

PUBLIC attention has been very painfully excited to the horrible system of infant poisonings which the reports of our assize courts have recently disclosed. The Thuggism of Hindostan is not more atrociously systematic than the murders committed by English parents upon their offspring, for the love of gain. We have not heart to dwell upon the degrading details of the disclosures that have been made; and we would fain believe that the practice is not so widely spread as has been represented. The idea that even one woman, in this age of civilisation and refinement, should be wicked enough to compass the death of her child for the sake of pecuniary profit, is horrible enough; but that the success of one scheme of the kind should have led to its imitation in hundreds or thousands of instances, and that child-poisoning should have been reduced into a business, almost amounts to a stain upon the national character. It appears from the facts which have been elicited, that both in the rural and in the manufacturing districts, parents have entered the names of their children in three, four, and in one case in nineteen burial clubs, and that the sum derivable from one alone would in every case meet the legitimate expenses of a funeral. The remedy is obvious. Either Burial Societies should be declared illegal altogether, or no member claiming a burial fee should be allowed a remedy at law against a society refusing to pay it, if it could be proved in evidence that the child claimed for had been entered in more than one society. This would demolish the system root and branch, without unduly interfering with the principle of insurance, which is of the utmost value to society in all its grades. The attention that has been excited to this painful and humiliating subject, will, we hope, be the means of providing, with the least possible delay, the remedy here proposed, or some other equally efficacious.

POSTSCRIPT.

INSURRECTION AT FRANKFORT.

Intelligence has been received of very serious riots at Frankfort, on the 18th inst., with great loss of life. The mob are stated to have successfully intimidated the Assembly—and Prussian and Austrian troops have mastered the mob. An angry sitting, at which mutual recriminations within doors were frequently interrupted by the tumult of a frenzied populace without, ended in an early and enforced adjournment; and then followed barricades, a sanguinary conflict, with immense loss of life, and the proclamation of a state of siege. The military (mainly Prussians and Austrians) everywhere behaved well, and were everywhere victorious. The Government is now in the hands of Schmerling, as Provisional Minister for the War, Foreign, and Home Departments. The account states:—"The firing of musketry and artillery continued from seven, with little intermission, till half-past eight o'clock. An immense number of the insurgents have fallen, nor has the slaughter on the side of the military been inconsiderable. It has been a fearful crisis. The brave Prince Lichnowsky has been barbarously murdered. He was riding in the environs of the town, when some vile assassin fired at him, and wounded him in the arm. He took refuge in a cellar, whither he was pursued and massacred. Such is the universally confirmed report."

SEPT. 19, 5 P.M.

The insurrection has been suppressed. The Assembly has passed a vote of confidence on Ministers. Martial law has been proclaimed. There have been disturbances in Coblenz.

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday, 9.45 A.M.

A messenger from Welbeck Abbey has just arrived, announcing the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His Lordship left the Abbey on foot, and unattended, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Thoresby-park, the seat of the Earl of Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. Not arriving, inquiries were made, and at 9 o'clock last night he was found on the footpath, quite dead, having evidently expired of apoplexy. Thoresby is about six miles from Welbeck.—Times.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF RATHDOWNE.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rathdowne, which occurred on Wednesday, at his seat, Charleville, in the county of Wicklow. His Lordship suffered a protracted illness. The Earlom becomes extinct, but the Viscounty passes to his brother, the Honourable Charles Monck. The late Earl has left several daughters, but no male issue.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday (Friday), Wm. Davling, aged 22, artist; Joseph Ritchie, aged 42, bricklayer; Alfred Able, aged 23, porter; Wm. Gurney, aged 42, shoemaker; John Shepherd, 34, tailor; James Snowball, 32, joiner; James Richardson, 30, joiner; George Greenstade, 30, shoemaker; Henry Small, 31, joiner; Edward Scadding, 28, brass turner; Wm. Burn, 44, shoemaker; Philip Martin, 45, newsman; Wm. Lucy, 38, bootmaker; Thomas Fay, 20, closer; Thomas Jones, 39, shoemaker; Charles Young, 38, shoemaker; and Henry Coyne, 23, shoemaker; were placed in the dock, before Mr. Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams, charged with that they feloniously did compass, imagine, invent, devise, and intend to levy war against her Majesty, within that part of the United Kingdom called England, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her Majesty to change her measures and counsels, &c.

Application was made on behalf of the prisoners (with the exception of Davling, Burn, and Greenstade) for the postponement of their trials; and, after considerable discussion, Monday next was the day fixed. William Davling was then put upon his trial.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, will, according to present arrangements, arrive at Osborne, from Balmoral Castle, on Tuesday next. The Court will remain in the Isle of Wight for about a week, and then take its departure for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty is expected to arrive on the 4th of October, orders having been received for the Royal residence to be prepared for the reception of the Court by that period. About the middle of the ensuing month (November) her Majesty will arrive in town, remaining at Buckingham Palace until within a few days of Christmas, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle for the holidays.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Nearly the whole of the State rooms at the Royal residence at Windsor have been for some time past (in consequence of the extensive works connected with the heating of the interior of the castle by means of hot air) necessarily closed to the public. The whole of these works having now been completed, the following rooms will be thrown open to the public on Monday next:—The Queen's Audience Chamber, the Vandyck Room, the Queen's Drawing-room, the State Ante-room, the Grand Staircase, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, the Grand Reception Chamber, St. George's Hall, the Guard-Chamber, and the Queen's Presence Chamber. These apartments will, for the future, be shown to the public in the order above given, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Every facility is afforded to visitors to obtain tickets of admission at Windsor, by simply applying to Mr. Roberts, at the Winchester Tower. The Royal stables and riding-house are open every day, with the exception of Sundays, to the public.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Thursday, at mid-day, the result of the election was officially proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville, with the usual ceremonies. It is as follows:—

Electors inscribed	400,804
Electors voting	240,657
MM. Louis Napoleon	110,753
Fould	78,891
Raspail	66,962

The above are returned.

The National Assembly is exceedingly agitated; but it has adopted, after a very uninteresting discussion, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th articles of the Constitution.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Journals of the 16th inst. state that arrests continued to take place in that capital, in consequence, it was said, of the discovery of an extensive Carlist conspiracy.

Letters from Seville announce that the Carlist band, under the orders of the Cabecilla Domenech, had been completely routed, in Lower Arragon, with the loss of ten killed, and a great number of prisoners. The chief of the band was amongst the latter.

ITALY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 16th inst., mentions that Admiral Albini had retired from Venice, after obtaining a positive assurance that the neutrality of that city should be respected. He refused to listen to any other arrangement, until he was informed that an Anglo-French diplomatic note insisted on the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that the Consuls of Great Britain and France had joined in a protest against all further delay on the part of the Sardinian squadron to put to sea.

IRELAND.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Dublin on Saturday afternoon, by the *Banshee* steamer, from Holyhead. The illustrious visitors immediately set out in a private carriage of the Marquis's for the viceregal lodge, where they will remain the guests of Lord Clarendon while they sojourn in Dublin.

The accounts from the disturbed districts in the south are various and vague; in some cases announcing certain disaffected localities as tranquil, and in others as presenting a "menacing aspect." The only thing that appears certain is, that the peasantry keep clear of the troops, and only show themselves in disorganized crowds to the constabulary.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS TO CLONMEL.—Monday evening, shortly before nine, a special train was in readiness at the King's Bridge station for the removal of the principal state prisoners, who are to be tried at the ensuing commission at Clonmel. At the hour above mentioned the police van arrived from Kilmaham, bearing Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, Mr. Maurice Leyne, Mr. M'Manus, and Mr. O'Donoghue. There were also some other prisoners of lesser note, who were accused of having taken a part in the affair at Ballingarry. A portion of the constabulary, with fixed bayonets, sat in the carriage with them, and the rest were disposed in the other carriages composing the train, to which there were three vans attached, conveying a carriage and four horses, in which the prisoners are to be brought from Thurles, where they will leave the train, to Clonmel. At five minutes past nine o'clock the train started. There were very few persons collected at the station.

THE CHARTIST MURDER AT ASHTON.—The parties in custody on suspicion of being the murderers of James Bright, the policeman, on the 14th of August last, were, after several remands, brought up for examination on Monday last, at the Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne. It will be remembered that a mob surrounded the poor fellow when on duty, and stabbed at him with their pikes. A poor hatter, named Warren, who was out in the street looking for his children, tried to save the deceased, and received a thrust right through his hand in the attempt, and the ruffians then shot the policeman dead. The evidence was very lengthy, and turned chiefly upon the proof of identity. After a careful consideration of the case, the magistrates decided to commit, as principals in the murder of Bright, Radcliffe, Constantine, Kenworthy, and Walker; Winterbottom as accessory after the fact, Scott accessory before the fact, and Tassaker and Sefton for unlawfully assembling and rioting, and for being drilled. Lee and Edwards were remanded. It was stated that bail would be accepted for Tassaker and Sefton, in two sureties of £50 each, and their own recognizances in £100.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Friday so'n'night, the 21st anniversary of this excellent charity was celebrated at the Asylum, Bow-road, in the elegantly laid-out grounds of which the subscribers and their friends were received; the Lord Mayor, who has become a life-governor, and Lady Mayoress honouring the festival with their presence. The design of the establishment is to afford suitable relief to the orphan children of merchant seamen, by providing them clothing, maintenance, and education on sound religious principles, and ultimately placing them, either at sea or on shore, as far as may be practicable, where those principles shall not be endangered, and the prospect of an honest livelihood secured. At present there are 100 orphans on the establishment; and with the view of providing accommodation for a larger number, a building fund, to which £300 has been already subscribed, has been opened. The children, whose appearance and behaviour elicited universal commendation, on the present occasion were plentifully regaled with tea and cake, and were subsequently addressed by Captain Henry Nelson, the treasurer, and Mr. G. Somers Clark, the honourable secretary of the institution, as also by the Lord Mayor and others of its benefactors. The grounds were decorated with flags, and several refreshment marquees were erected. The excellent band of the Royal Marines was in attendance, and contributed much to the gratification of the company.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, a Court of Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London was held at the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Corney in the chair. Mr. Deputy Bridge called the attention of the Court to the present system of using deodorising fluids in the sewers. He believed, though these fluids caused a temporary cessation of the stench, yet that in a few weeks they caused a much more offensive smell than before existed. He recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider the practicability of carrying off the offensive effluvia by means of shafts or chimneys.—Mr. Alderman Lawrence admitted that deodorising fluids deserved the censure which the worthy Deputy had passed upon them; but he was strongly opposed to the erection of chimneys throughout the City. No doubt the sewers must be well cleaned, but he should recommend a good system of flushing, such as had been adopted by the Metropolitan Commissioners.—A rate of sixpence in the pound for the ensuing half-year was then agreed to; and the report of Messrs. Walker, Brunel, and Cubitt, on the state of the City sewers, having been ordered to be printed, the Court broke up.

SOUTH-EASTERN AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Tuesday a meeting of proprietors in this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, M. L. Pritchard, Esq., deputy-chairman, in the chair. The proceedings having been opened by the secretary, the chairman proceeded to read the report, from which it appeared that the sum paid up on shares was £109,242, and the outlay on ships, machinery, &c. (exclusive of the reserve fund, £10,619 3s.) was £121,777 7s. 7d., being an excess over the receipts on shares of £12,535 7s. 7d. The revenue account for the last six months is £10,759 19s. 7d., and the expenditure, £781 13s. 9d.; leaving an amount applicable for dividend of £2984 5s. 10d. Having stated these items, the report recommended a dividend of 5s. per share, leaving a balance in hand of £167 15s. 10d. In the concluding paragraph regret is expressed that the company's affairs are not in so prosperous a state as could be wished; but confident expectations are held out that the restoration of tranquillity in France, and the opening of the Great Northern Railway in that country, will not only restore but increase the traffic. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, called the attention of the meeting to the fact, that the revenue account of the last half-year, as compared with that of its immediate predecessor, exhibited a falling off of £3572 2s. 6d., owing solely to the unsettled state of the Continent. If that sum had been added to the revenue, they would have been enabled to offer to the proprietors a dividend of 9s. instead of 5s., while the South-Eastern Railway Company would have been benefited in their traffic to the amount of £14,000. He thought they had a claim upon that company for having kept their boats running during the last six months, and it was the intention of the directors to bring that claim forward at an early day. Resolutions confirmatory of the report were then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution was held at their offices in Basinghall-street, City, for general business. The report congratulated the subscribers on the steady progress which was being made, there being at present ten male and nineteen female annuitants; the former receiving £2 5s., and the latter £1 10s. per month. These persons comprised decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, tradesmen, master manufacturers, and their widows; and single females, daughters of persons of such classes. The Directors also had the pleasure to state that the former rule, limiting the benefits of this important charity within twenty miles, was altered, leaving it open to applicants from all parts of the kingdom. The receipts for the past year were £1396 3s. 2d.; the expenditure left a balance of only £80.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—The *Athenæum* devotes a portion of its columns to "a further dip into the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Expenditure and its appendix," from which some details on the manner in which the funds have been appropriated are extracted:—In May, 1844, the subscriptions amounted to more than £21,000, and yet, at that very time, the Nelson Monument Committee memorialised for £12,000 more. The statue itself, including the cocked hat which Mr. Bailey put on it with regret, did not cost one-twentieth part of the original sum subscribed; and the question thus naturally arises, what has become of the money? The estimate now published shows that Messrs. Grissell and Peto received £3095 for the granite steps for the column. Four lions, to be carved in granite, are to cost £3000, being three-fourths of the amount paid for the four bassi-relievi commemorative subjects in bronze. The *Athenæum* sums up its remarks by saying:—"The cost, then, of the statue and of the art-decorations for the base will have been about £5000; while no less a sum than £23,000 will have been lavished on the construction of a mere column. Out of a sum of £33,000, collected by private subscriptions and public grants, for a feature of embellishment to one of the finest sites in Europe, as it has been called, £2000 has gone for the architect's commission—£3000 for the lions—£23,000 has been pocketed by the builders for constructing a column for the capital, of which Government furnished the stores—and £5000 has been expended on the sculptor! A monument of the kind, so richly endowed, should have been a proud expression of our national art. But the sons of genius are certainly not the spoil children of the English Government."

THE NEW PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The new park at Battersea, which has been for some time in abeyance, will be commenced without delay, notices having been conveyed on Saturday to all the residents on the spot, that they must quit possession, the intention being at once to remove the houses. The waterworks will remain. The park will extend the whole distance between Battersea-bridge and Nine Elms, and from the bank of the river to the public road across Battersea fields, making the length of the park about two miles and a quarter, and its width a little more than a mile. A carriage drive forty feet in breadth will be formed along the bank of the Thames, and a suspension bridge will be thrown across the river to the spot where the Red House now stands. Towards the construction of this bridge the Marquis of Westminster has contributed the sum of £60,000. At the south-western boundary of the park an elegant church has been erected, and will be ready for consecration in the course of the present autumn.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An excellent lecture has been delivered by Dr. Bachhoffner, at this well-known establishment, on the history and uses of Gutta Serena. This substance has become so important, entering as it does into so many of our manufactures, the accoutrements of our horses, and the ornamental portions of our furniture, that a knowledge of its character, its origin, and capabilities seems absolutely necessary. From the natural history, and the chemical analysis of this recently-discovered material, the learned Professor proceeded to point out its advantages in an economic point of view, together with its various applications. The Gutta Serena Company have supplied the Doctor with a great variety of articles beautifully manufactured, which are exhibited on the lecture-table. The lecture embraces practically every style of solution and fabrication, experimentally shown. We would strongly recommend all interested in the bearings of discovery and of science upon the progression of civilisation, to visit the Royal Polytechnic Institution, for the purpose of hearing this admirable lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out, shortly before three o'clock, on the premises of Mr. A. F. Watkinson, a stay-maker, No. 45, Whitechapel-road. With the aid of the police, the residents were made sensible of their danger; but the fire by that period had obtained possession of the shop and staircase, so as to cut off all means of escape except from the upper windows, from which some of the inmates escaped by means of a ladder. Mrs. Pitts and her daughter, a girl about nine years of age, were both pulled out of the blazing building most frightfully burnt; the latter subsequently died of the injuries she sustained. A youth, named Samuel Pitts, was unable to effect his escape, and perished in the flames. With as little delay as possible, the parish and other engines arrived, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the house was destroyed. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cool, search was made, and the body of the unfortunate boy was found, and removed to Whitechapel workhouse to await an inquest.—The firemen had barely succeeded in getting the above fire extinguished when they were called to another, which had broken out upon the premises belonging to Mr. J. Penman, a cabinetmaker, No. 19, Myrtle-street, Hoxton. The flames began in the workshops at the rear of the dwelling-house, and, owing to the inflammable character of the contents, but few minutes elapsed ere the place was in a general blaze. The Whitecross-street brigade engine was soon on the spot, but the fire could not be conquered until the workshops were burned and the store-rooms severely damaged.—On Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, a fire attended with a serious destruction of property broke out upon the spacious pile of premises known as the Ship Tavern, situate in Wardour-street, Soho, the property of Mr. Robert John Pearce. There was an immediate supply of water obtained, and several engines having been set to work, the flames were by 9 o'clock extinguished. The damage done, however, to the premises and their contents, is very considerable. Mr. Pearce was insured to the extent of £1000.—Three other fires occurred in the metropolis on Saturday last. One at the house of the Rev. W. Dodsworth, Gloucester-gate Regent's-park. Another at Mr. Carter's, 24, Whitcombe-street, Leicester-square; and the third at the King's Head Tavern, Green-park, Tooley-street, Southwark. At neither of these was the damage done of any considerable amount.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The weekly return of the Registrar-General states the number of deaths during the past week, within the limits of the districts of London, to be 926, while the births are 1302. The average deaths during the last seven weeks are 1001, which, with the exception of the year 1847, when they were 1043, is far greater than for a similar period during the last eight years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.—VIRG.

It is just three years since a gigantic speculation agitated this kingdom from one end to the other. Men of practical policy and great experience were divided in their opinions as to its operation and consequences. Its advocates and opponents had each their special organs, in which the scheme was publicly canvassed day by day; it was the problem that monopolised the philosophy of the press. Well, time has proved that those were right who opposed the measure as a commercial agent, as matter for trading venture, but unhappily not before a miserable mass of public and private ruin attested the soundness of the premises from which they had drawn this deduction. That which was a mania for gambling in railway shares, is now the foolishness of racing sweeps and lotteries—the only difference being that the latter description of lunacy is contrary to law. It is fair to assume that nobody will gainsay the fact of its being illegal according to the statute which prohibits lotteries. But there are those who argue (whatever they may think) for the continuance of the system; with them we are at issue, and upon these grounds.

We will not charge the advocates who have opened the case of Racing Sweeps and Lotteries with

Misquoting, mistating, Misplacing, misdating.

We simply object against them, that they are doing a good cause a heavy discouragement. We are the friends of our National Sports, and would uphold them in a state to entitle them to popular favour. One who spoke with authority has said, "We never had any great sympathy with that 'march of intellect' which altogether outran the commissariat of the body;" and we follow in the same way of thinking. The Circus might have adopted a less appropriate motto than "Mens sana in corpore sano." Gambling in "Little Goes" is the prevailing epidemic. Dealing with these as with "all the employments of life," we cannot but come to the conclusion that they are sources of great gains to those engaged in them, seeing the anxiety they manifest to uphold and promote the system, and to make it a monopoly. But it is an offence against common sense to assume that racing sweeps are amusements peculiarly appropriate to places of convivial resort. They entail vast trouble and considerable expense upon those who get them up, requiring a set of officials exclusively for contriving and working the schemes. They act as inducements to long sojourns among scenes and associates, that, it may be said in all courtesy, have never been recommended to the young or old of any class, and directly promote the illegitimate use of money in that particular class of society the least of all able to afford it. . . .

Upon the eve of the separation of Parliament, a member of the Government stated, in answer to some urgent applications bearing upon the subject, that the Solicitor of Stamps had received instructions, the effect of which would be considerably to abate the prevalence of racing lottery speculations. It is impossible to suppose this assertion made for the mere purpose of staving off a disagreeable impertinence—that it was spoken in bad faith, with a view to afford facility to the system until the assembling of another session. In a sporting character—if any such they may claim—these gambling contrivances are injurious to the true interests of the turf: they cannot promote any social good—they may produce, on the contrary, much social mischief. We speak of them here as occupations of a leisure hour—inventions for chance pocket-money. As grave entanglements of mind and money for those whose means are wholly dependent upon their patient industry and cool perseverance, they are the most dangerous of all seductions, if they are to assail them in their hours of boon recollection and social excitement. Let them look at this statement without prejudice. It is not with them a question of winning or losing; but it involves the bias of habit and the frame of mind which shall return them to their homes and their duties such as their calm convictions may approve. There are, moreover, those who should not avoid this serious social question by passing it by on the other side. They, at least, cannot but gauge the nature of the retainers that ensure the system such zealous advocacy, and well understand the application of the five words prefixed to these observations.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting on the Cesarewitch extended over a wide field, but was on a very limited scale: it is not likely to improve, a vast deal of money remaining, and likely to remain, unpaid on the St. Leger. Messrs. C—t, B—t, P—t, and the Boy Jones are "wanted" to the tune of nearly £20,000.

CESAREWITCH.		
12 to 1 agst Surplice	20 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy	25 to 1 agst Leadstone
12 to 1 — The Cur	20 to 1 — Lanesboro (t)	25 to 1 — Remembrance
12 to 1 — Backbiter	20 to 1 — Inheritor (t)	30 to 1 — Plaudit
15 to 1 — Palma	25 to 1 — Decia	30 to 1 — Geraldine
20 to 1 — Dought	25 to 1 — Escage	33 to 1 — Chat

5 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman

12 to 1 agst Elthron	50 to 1 agst Honeycomb (t)
33 to 1 — Montagu (t)	50 to 1 — Tiresome (t)

THURSDAY.—The "ring" continues in a sad state of depression, and are so little disposed to open fresh accounts, that we have found it somewhat difficult to knock up a quotation. Lanesborough and Palma are the only animals in any request:—

TRIENNIAL STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Elthron	9 to 1 agst Nina (t)	
4 to 1 — Tadmor	10 to 1 — Memento (t)	

A great field is expected.

CESAREWITCH.		
12 to 1 on the field	20 to 1 agst Leadstone	25 to 1 agst Dought
16 to 1 agst Palma	20 to 1 — Decia	30 to 1 — Cawrough
18 to 1 — Lanesboro'	25 to 1 — Remembrance	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

20 to 1 on the field		
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DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	13 to 1 agst Elthron	40 to 1 agst Escalade (t)
5 to 1 on the field	33 to 1 — Uriel (t)	1000 to 15 — Newport (t)

1000 to 20 agst Flying Dutchman winning the Derby and St. Leger, and Escalade the Oaks

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been uninterrupted fine, and the following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday till noon the sky was mostly overcast, and after noon the greater part was covered by clouds, chiefly of a thin fleecy nature; the direction of the wind was variable, and the average temperature of the air was 52½°. Friday, with the exception of a few light clouds, the sky was cloudless; the direction of the wind was chiefly N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 51½°. Saturday, the sky was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.; the day was fine, and the average temperature of the air was 52°. Sunday, the sky was almost cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 52½°. Monday, the sky was about one-half covered by clouds of a fleecy character, with cumuli and scud; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 53½°. Tuesday, for some time during the early morning the sky was cloudless, and the reading of a thermometer placed on grass was 24½°; it was again cloudless during the evening and night, and towards midnight the reading of the thermometer on grass was 30°. During the day a good part of the sky was covered by cloud, consisting of cirrostratus, cumulostratus, cumulus, and scud. The direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 50½°. Wednesday the sky was mostly free from cloud; the directions of the wind were S. and W., and the average temperature of the air was 54½°; and that for the week ending this day was 52½°.

The following are the extreme thermometer readings for each day:—

	Thursday, Sept. 14	the highest during the day was 64 deg., and the lowest was 41 deg.
Friday, Sept. 15	65
Saturday, Sept. 16	68
Sunday, Sept. 17	65
Monday, Sept. 18	65
Tuesday, Sept. 19	66
Wednesday, Sept. 20	70

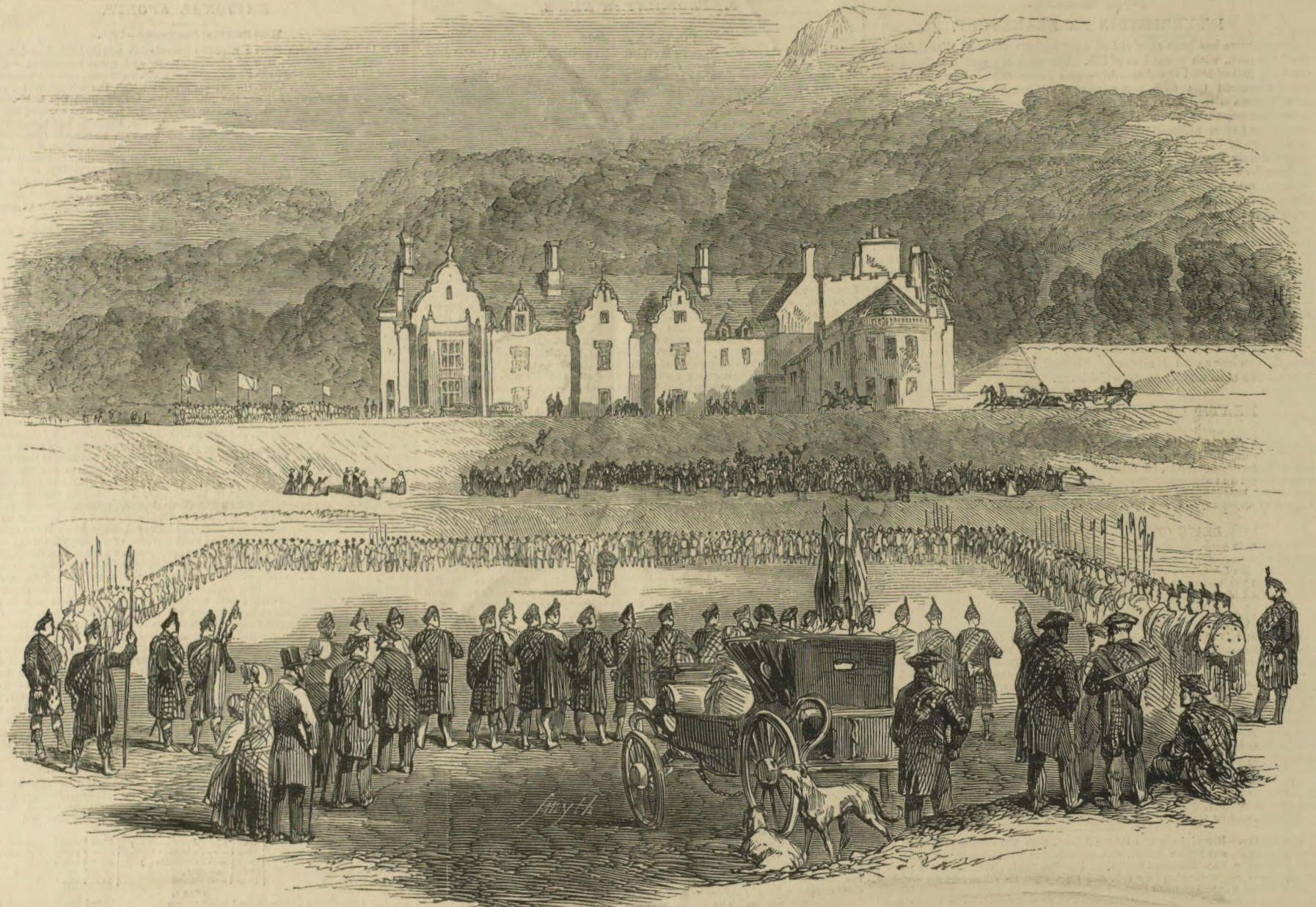
Blackheath, Thursday, September 21st, 1848.

J. G.

NEW SHERIFF'S LIVERY.—The State Livery of Mr. Alderman Finnis, Sheriff-Elect, made by Dondney, is in superb taste. The coat is green, richly embroidered with gold; the principal feature being the Thistle, a portion of the Alderman's crest, worked in its natural colours.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—It will be recollected that during the dispute between the authorities of the above company and the old engine-drivers and firemen, the guards and brakemen readily undertook, at the request of the board, to ride on the foot-plate of the engines, in order to acquaint the new drivers with the character of the road, and point out to them the signals at the various stations. We learn that the manager of the line brought, a few days since, their good conduct before the attention of the directors, who passed the following resolutions:—"That this board has much pleasure in recording its sense of the excellent conduct of the guards and brakemen during the period of the line being worked by the new drivers. That the ready and cheerful manner in which the whole of them undertook the duty suddenly imposed upon them merits the approbation of this board. That the freedom from accident, in the conduct of the service during the period alluded to, is in no slight degree to be attributed to the active assistance of this class of their servants; and that their attention to orders, under very peculiar circumstances, deserves this testimony from the board in corroboration of that general good conduct which had so long characterised them as a body." It was likewise resolved "That a gratuity be given to each man employed in this extra duty. That the minute be printed, and that a copy of it be given to the guards and brakemen, with the name of the party to whom it specially applies." It is stated that nearly £200 has been thus distributed among the guards and brakemen.

CUSTOMS BILL OF ENTRY.—The directors of the Customs Funds, and patentees for publishing the bills of entry, having laid before the board an extract of a new patent, and requested, in virtue of the powers therein granted, that directions may be issued to the officers of the Customs Department at the several ports and places throughout the United Kingdom, to afford the patentees or their deputies the accommodation and information that may be requisite for carrying the purposes of the patent into execution, directions have been given for an extract of the said patent to be delivered to the proper officers at the port of London, and transmitted to the collectors and comptrollers at the several out-ports of the kingdom, with instructions to afford the patentees or their deputies a convenient place in the Customs-house for the transaction of their business, and allow them free access to all books, bills, warrants, certificates, ships' entries, and contents of ships, general lading and other books as shall be kept and preserved at the Customs-houses of their respective ports, and enjoined not to permit other persons to have access thereto, nor furnish any information therefrom, except in the usual and regular performance of duty.



THE BRAEMAR GATHERING AT INVERCAULD HOUSE.

(Continued from page 182.)

haugh, whereon stands the *Castle of Balmoral*, surrounded by ancient and stately trees. Our Artist's view is taken from the road on the north side of the *Dee*, the best point. The hill which rises proudly at the back is called *Craiggowan*. Upon its summit is a pole, which was erected to commemorate the successful termination of a lawsuit which *Earl Fife* (the late owner of *Balmoral*) had with his trustees. Early in the present year, the reversion of the lease of *Balmoral* was bought from the trustees of *Sir Robert Gordon* by his Royal Highness *Prince Albert*.

The *Castle* and grounds of *Balmoral* are stated to have exceeded the expectations of her Majesty and *Prince Albert*. *Mr. Smith*, the architect, of *Aberdeen*, after whose plans the present house of *Balmoral* was built, was sent for by command of his Royal Highness *Prince Albert*, and instructed to furnish plans of several additions that are considered necessary for the future accommodation of the Court. The garden is also to be enlarged, and the arable land about the *Castle* improved.

Mar Lodge, the shooting quarters of the *Duke of Leeds*, is in the neighbourhood of *Balmoral*, at about a mile from *Corrinulzie*, on the haugh on the opposite side of the river. This retreat received great scath from the floods of

August, 1829, when a stately bridge was entirely swept away. The hill on the south side of the valley, opposite to *Mar Lodge*, is called *Craig Nich*, and is said to signify the *Rock* or *Hill of the Eagles*.

Corrinulzie is another of these Highland retreats, which, for quiet loveliness, has no equal on all *Deeside*. Our view shows the shooting lodge of *General Sir Alexander Duff*, taken from the north side of the *Dee*. In another column we have portrayed one of the *General's Deer-stalkers*.

Invercauld House, with the *Braemar Gathering*, has been already described. The mansion was built in 1715, when the first rising was made for the *Stuarts*. It is environed with stately old trees, and behind it rises a noble hill.

Lochnagar has likewise been described. *Lord Byron* has enshrined it in his undying verse:—

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid,
On chieftains long perch'd my memory ponder'd,
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade.
I sought not my home till the day's dying glory
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star;
For Fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,
Disclosed by the natives of dark *Lochnagar*.

Years have rolled on, *Lochnagar*, since I left you;
Years must elapse ere I tread you again:
Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you,
Yet still are you dearer than *Albion's plain*.
England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,
To one who has roved on the mountains afar:
Oh! for the crags that are wild and majestic,
The steep frowning glories of dark *Lochnagar*!

We should add that this famous hill is in *Prince Albert's* forest of *Balmoral*. The locality is thus sketched in a Scottish journal:—The south bank of the *Dee*, at about 50 miles from *Aberdeen*, is a fine peninsula and verdant lawn, encircled by a belting of luxuriant birch trees. The foreground is formed by the slope of "*Craigoun*," a hill which rises from the valley, by a gentle acclivity, to the height of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The face of the hill is covered with wood, and forms part of the forest of *Mar*. Over the left shoulder, when seen from the north side of the river, the snow-capped peak of "*Lochnagar*" rises into view, while a noble range of heath-clad mountains disposed in a curve within a radius of ten miles, constitute a background at once majestic and sublime. In the centre of peninsula, within this magnificent amphitheatre, and just at the base of *Craigoun*, stands the *Castle of Balmoral*. Nothing can be more beautiful than the situation—nothing more sublime than the entire scene.



LOCHNAGAR.



THE CONCEPTION.—PAINTED BY MURILLO.—FROM THE SPANISH GALLERY IN THE LOUVRE, AT PARIS.

Oh! Mary, mother, Queen of Heaven,
Fairest and best of mortal birth,
Hope of the sad and unforgiven,
Type of all loveliness on earth;
Thy very name in every clime
Attracts, enhallows, and endears,
And forms a melody sublime
Amid the music of the spheres.

Star of thy sex! if we could bend
At human shrine th' adoring knee,
We'd raise our eyes to sorrow's friend,
We'd kneel confidingly to thee.
For thou hast suffer'd—thou hast known
All peril, anguish, and distress;
And thou couldst make our woes thine own,
With all a woman's tenderness.

Oh! Mary, mother, Queen of Heaven
We may not deem thee all divine;
But we can strive as we have striven,
That love and reverence shall be thine.
The chasten'd beauty of thine eyes
Imbues the world with pitying grace,
And Love's most holy mysteries
Beam from the splendours of thy face.—CHAS. MACKAY.

This fine picture is one of the treasures of the *Galerie Espagnole*, in the Louvre. It was painted by Murillo, about the year 1650; it was drawn and engraved by A. Bridoux, in 1845, and published by Goupil and Vibert.

Murillo's unapproachable pre-eminence in representing this charming subject procured for him the name of *el vintor de la Concepcion*. The crowning and protecting mystery of Spain is the belief that the Virgin was born free from all taint of original sin. This is peculiar and national, and occurs frequently in church, chapel, and gallery; while it has occupied innumerable pens, pencils, and chisels.

The dispute of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin originated in the thirteenth century; and when it was revived in the seventeenth century, the Franciscans of Seville took the lead in asserting their belief of the sinless nature of the Virgin. Hence it is natural that some of the most perfect conceptions of Murillo should have been devoted to the embodying of this incorporeal mystery; "and never," says Mr. Ford, in his clever "Handbook of Spain," "has dignified composure and innocence of mind, unruffled by human guilt or passion, pure, unsexual unconsciousness of sin or shame, heavenly beatitude past utterance, or the unconquerable majesty and hidden strength of chastity, been more ex-

quisitely portrayed. The retiring virgin loveliness of the blessed Mary seems to have stolen so gently, so silently on her, that she is aware of her own power and fascination."

The able author of the "Hand-book" continues:—

"It may be as well to mention the proper manner in which this mystery should be painted. Pacheco requires that the Virgin should be about fifteen years old, very beautiful, with those regular features which the Greek artists selected to express the perfect passionless serenity of the immortal gods, devoid of human frailties, 'the unpolluted temple of the mind'; that her attitude should be—

Her graceful arms, in meekness bending;
Across her gently budding breast;

that she should be clad in a spotless robe of blue and white—the colours, also, of Juno, *Regina celi*—because she appeared in them to Beatriz de Silva, a Portuguese nun. She should bruise with her heel the serpent's head; thus trampling on the author of original sin. She should stand on the moon in a crescent shape: thus combining at once the symbol of Pagan and Moslem, the crescent of Isis, of Diana, and of the Turk. The horns should be placed downwards, because, in fact, the moon is always solid, although it appears to us, from the sun getting between it and the earth, to be occasionally a crescent. The moon is introduced

because the Virgin is held to be the 'woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars' (Rev. xii. 1). These stars should never be omitted. The body of the Virgin should float in an atmosphere of light, derived from herself. The cordon of San Francisco, sacred as the *Zennar* cord of the Brahmins, should encircle the whole, because it is the badge of that order which defended her immaculate conception. The subject is often surrounded with smaller pictures, which represent those different attributes and manifold perfections of the Virgin, which are celebrated in her Hymn and Litany. Murillo often painted the Virgin in a state of ecstatic beatitude, and borne aloft in a golden ether to heaven, to which her beautiful eyes were turned, by a group of angels, which none could colour like him. should be remembered that the draperies of the Virgin must be very long, and her feet never shown."

THE LATE MR. COLLINS, R.A.—Mr. Wilkie Collins is preparing for publication, with a portrait from Linnell, and two vignettes, memoirs of the life of his father, the late William Collins, R.A., with extracts from his private journals and correspondence (including letters from Coleridge, Wilkie, Allston, and other eminent contemporaries), descriptions of all his principal works, and a list of his pictures, with the price received for each.

MUSIC.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our report, in last week's Number—which contained the Engraving of St. Andrew's Hall as fitted up for the meeting—extended to Thursday morning. The third and last concert on that evening produced 115 guinea tickets and 922 half-guineas. The scheme was not so attractive as on the two previous concerts. It opened with Haydn's Symphony No. 5, in C Minor (of the Solomon set of 12). This was well executed; the patriarch Lindley being loudly encored in the minuet of the trio. The duo from "Linda," "Da quel di," sung by Castellan and Reeves, and the air "In si barbara," from "Semiramide," sung by Albion, created no sensation. Blagrove's playing of his "Pirata" fantasia was nice in tone and finished in execution, but frigid in style and expression. The selection from Beethoven's "Fidelio" terminating the first part, afforded Mme. Viardot the occasion to prove the versatility of her powers, for she sang the scena of *Leonora* magnificently.

The "William Tell" overture, beginning the second part, was spiritedly executed, and the last movement was encored, but the flute and oboe dialogue was by no means well rendered. The adagio of the celebrated "William Tell" trio was not effective, albeit sung by Reeves, Whitworth, and Lablache. Albion produced immense excitement in the Tyrolia, "In questo semple," and was encored when she substituted the "Lucresia" drinking song, in which she received another encore. An insipid glee, "The Gipsies' Tent," followed, and then Viardot and Castellan were encored in Benedict's duo from the "Crusaders." The ties of friendship; but we cannot compliment them on their execution of the bravura finale. Lablache's "Tarentella," given with such vivacity, was demanded, of course, a second time. Balfe's trio for three sopranos, from "Falstaff," was well sung by Castellan, Viardot, and Albion. Mr. Sims Reeves, in Mercadante's Romance, "Bella adorata," and the Misses Williams, in Walter Maynard's graceful duo, the "Gondoliers," acquitted themselves efficiently. Mr. Phillips ought then to have sung a ballad by Kraus, but he did not show—why and wherefore, was not explained. "Rule, Britannia," executed in the most execrable style ever heard, finished the Concert. Our national air was a complete failure—it was sung in all keys, and with every kind of words.

The attendance on Friday, for the third and last morning performance, was not great, which may be attributed to the mistake of not having given Handel's "Messiah." The receipts were 177 guineas and 788 half-guineas. The scheme opened with Mozart's "Davide Penitente," which is heavy and antiquated, although it contains some fine pieces. It was well sung; the Misses Williams particularly distinguishing themselves. Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," with the interpolations made by Professor Taylor in 1836, formed the last part of the morning's programme; but the gratification to be derived from the colossal choruses of the master-mind was nullified by the annoying and unjustifiable introduction of pieces having little or no connection with the poem and with the composer's intentions. The execution, however, was remarkably fine; the choral singing was perfect; and the "Hailstone" and "Horse and his Rider" choruses were encored. Mr. Reeves sang a restored air of Handel superbly. Mr. Lockey, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Phillips, Mme. Viardot, Mme. Castellan, and Miss M. Williams executed their allotted pieces unexceptionably, and in some instances nobly.

Scarcely had the last notes of the final chorus in "Israel" been heard, than the hall was cleared for the Dress Ball, which took place in the evening, and was well attended. Jullien conducted the band, in which were Koenig and Collinet; and the dancing was kept up until the small hours—the blaze of beauty being transcendent.

The receipts for the six musical performances were—1020 in the patrons' gallery (guineas), and 6206 in the body of the hall and side galleries (half-guineas); making, in all, 4123 guineas. In 1845, the amount was 4375 guineas. It is, however, anticipated that, with the donations, the charities will be as much benefited by this meeting as in 1845; as Mr. Peto has sent £50, Middle Lind £50, the Dean of Norwich £20, the Duke of Cambridge £20, &c. The largest sum ever realised was in 1824, the foundation year, when the surplus of receipts over expenditure was £2411. In 1845, it was £1252.

On the whole, there is little to blame in the arrangements for this festival. The honorary secretaries, Messrs. G. Simpson and R. Kerrison, in the administrative acts, deserve every eulogium; whilst Benedict has gained great glory for his musical arrangements, and for his skill as a conductor.

Norwich has an immense advantage, in its admirable choral societies, for such meetings; and we quite agree with the suggestion thrown out by the *Norwich Mercury*, that every endeavour should be made to supply a local band. The same energy and perseverance exhibited in the choral schooling would ultimately produce an orchestral phalanx. The boys of the Cathedral choir have been also of great value this festival. It must also be recorded as a great musical event, that Viardot has established for herself as great a name by her singing at this meeting as her father, Garcia the tenor, and her sister, Malibran, had done at former festivals.

The vocalisation of Mme. Viardot in sacred and secular music has, indeed, been one of the grandest successes in modern times. It is of no ordinary importance also for such performances to have two such tenors as Reeves and Lockey, as Continental aid, with such artists, is quite unnecessary. A new basso is certainly wanting. Phillips was fine in "Elijah," but his organ is fatigued; and Whitworth, although he has good taste, has not the force requisite to carry out his conceptions. The Misses Williams are now indispensable for every festival: they are safe conscientious vocalists in sacred music, and charming when in harness together for their duos. Mme. Castellan has opened a new career for herself, in which we should prefer to hear her for the future, instead of the stage, for which a want of dramatic sensibility will prevent her ever taking a first-rate position. Of Albion and Lablache it would be a waste of space to write—their popularity is unbounded.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We are glad to learn that the financial results of this meeting have been so gratifying. The gatherings of the three choirs may be turned to excellent account for the interests of art; but we should most strongly urge the appointment of an experienced conductor at future meetings. The three professors who hold the appointments of organists at Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, are highly-respected musicians; and we should be sorry to see the direction of the general arrangements out of their hands; but in these times, when the perfection of an ensemble is so much regarded, it is of the utmost importance that a large orchestra should be conducted by a thoroughly competent person, and that it should not be controlled by a professor who only takes the *bâton* once in three years.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Mlle. Lind continues her successful career in the provinces. She sang at York last Monday, and will be in Edinburgh this evening (Saturday).—Albion sang at Newcastle last Monday; and with Grisi and Mario at Edinburgh, on Tuesday. The Italian Opera at Liverpool, with the two latter, Tagliafichi, &c., has been immensely successful.

ABERDEEN ESTABLISHED.—Great preparations are making for this meeting of Welsh Bards in October, at which Mr. Richards will act as Judge, as in 1845.

Mlle. ALBION.—This great contralto will sing on Monday at Exeter Hall, for Mr. Lavenue's concert, and will depart the next day for the Continent.

Mr. WILSON.—This very popular singer of Scotch melodies is about to depart for the United States, and gave a farewell concert at Exeter Hall on Thursday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR C. NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—COVE OF CORK, SEPT. 16.—The squadron are here still, and are likely to remain; the Admiral has just received orders from Charing cross, superseding previous Admiralty orders, and to hold his squadron in readiness to act on any instructions he may receive from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the view of suppressing tumult and maintaining tranquillity in the country. The *Helena* is only waiting for her new commander to join, when she will proceed at once to the West Indies, relieving the *Electra*.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.—The *Cyclops* steam-frigate, six guns, Captain the Hon. George Hastings, left Portsmouth between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night, with 200 officers and men of the Marine Artillery corps, rocket brigade, field battery, &c., and a cargo of small arms of various descriptions, for the use of the supernumerary constabulary, &c., in Ireland. The *Driver* steam-sloop, Commander Johnson, six guns, which was put in commission suddenly on Saturday, has been fully manned and stored, and embarked on Tuesday 100 marines, who were sent express from London for that purpose, and with whom she sailed the same night for Cork and Waterford. The *Sprightly* steamer, Lieutenant Bernard, R.N., commanding, manned by the crew of the gunnery ship *Excellent*, and armed with four 24-pounder brass howitzers, also with a store of small arms and ammunition, has sailed for Waterford, together with the *Duane*, iron screw-steamer, fitted and stored, and armed with two 12-pounder brass howitzers.

The *Cyclops*, steam-frigate, Captain the hon. G. F. Hastings, put into Plymouth Sound on Monday afternoon, and took in a few supernumeraries, and then sailed for Waterford.

On Wednesday instructions were received at the naval rendezvous on Tower-hill, and at the different houses for the entry of seamen at the east end of the metropolis, that, no men or lads being required for the Royal navy, all entries were for the present to be suspended.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On Thursday, a notice was issued at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that ship letter mails would be made up and despatched for Malta, Constantinople, and the Black Sea, by the *Euxine* steamer, to sail on the 25th inst.; and by the *Sarah Sands*, to sail for New York on the 10th of October.

JOHN TAYLOR GORDON, Esq., M.D., having wholly retired from the exercise of his profession, has resigned his appointment in the household of the Duke of Cambridge, as Physician to his Royal Highness.

TIME OF DEPARTURE OF THE LISBON MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—A serious disagreement has for some time existed between the Peninsular Packet Company's agent at Lisbon and the agent of the British post-office at that port, as to who has the right to fix the time for the departure of the mail-steamer. As the latter carry cargo, they are, of course, not exempted, even though they have mails on board, from foreign custom-house regulations. Their departure from a foreign port, therefore, is almost in the power of the private agent, who can retard or facilitate their obtaining custom-house clearance just as he thinks proper. It is to put a stop to this disagreement, which is grown very serious, and to inquire into other more important privileges claimed by the private agent of the company, that the Lisbon Packet agent has been ordered to this country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. P."—The same position was kindly sent to us by the Rev. H. Bolton, a few days ago. He is ignorant, as we are at the moment, whose it is; but we remember to have seen it. Our version stands thus:—White King at Q B 8th; R at Q R 5th; B at K R 8th; P at Q B 5th; P at K B 5th. Black King at Q R 8th; B at Q R 2d; P at Q B 3d; P at K B 2d. White mates in four moves.

"G. T. L."—Such a match is certainly on the tapis. The members of the Brighton Club, being desirous of playing one or two games by correspondence with the well-known Liverpool Club, have solicited the intervention of Mr. Staunton to promote the contest; but no formal challenge has been tendered, and it would be premature just now to offer an opinion on the subject.

"Epsilon."—Your emendation is of no effect. Mate may still be given in three moves easily.

"Bou Maza."—It reached us too late for examination this week.

"Juvenis."—Apply by letter to Mr. Harwitz, at the London Chess Club. His terms for instruction, we are told, are moderate, but we do not know what they are.

"An Enthusiast."—It is not the custom in this country to warn the opponent's Queen of danger by saying "Check." A Castle is called, indiscriminately, a Rook or a Castle.

"P. N. M." M.D. Nova Scotia.—The suggestion shall not be forgotten. With respect to your Problem, too, that shall have due attention.

"I. I." We are not aware of having more than one other of your Problems unpublished.

"Vigornensis."—Neither in the case mentioned nor in any other could the King go into check of an adverse man, although it is a common error among inexperienced players to believe that under such circumstances he might.

"P. W. C."—Not without merit. We shall try and find a niche for it ere long.

"J. C. B." Must be good enough to send a solution, as it is our practice never to look at a Problem till we can compare it with the author's solution.

Solutions by "M. D.," "F. R. S.," "Esor," "J. A. H.," "G. A. H.," "A. B. K.," "Soprachita," "W. L.," "R. H. T.," "S. N.," "G. P.," "H. W.," "W. B.," "G. S. J.," "F. V.," are correct.

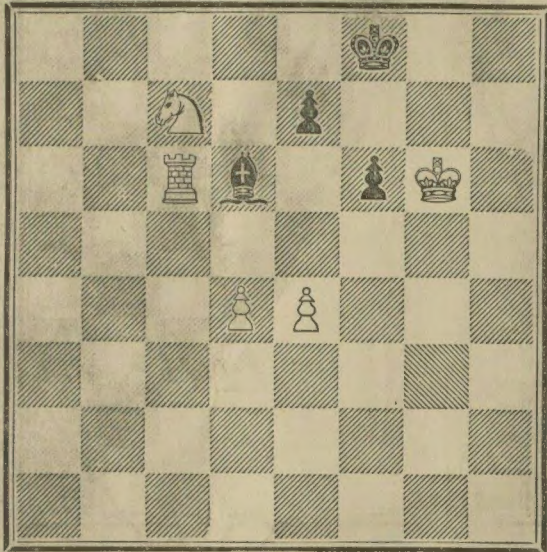
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 243.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 5th	P to Q 7th	3. Kt to Kt 4th (dis ch)	K to B 8th
2. Kt to K B 2d	K to Kt 8th	4. Kt to K R 2d—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 244.

By Messrs. KLING and HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

We have been favoured with a selection of games played recently in a match between a Brahmin of Tanjore, named Vencut Aiyar, who has obtained some celebrity in India for skill at Chess, and a European gentleman connected with the East India Company's service. These games are none of them of the very highest order of excellence; but, in many there are points of interest which render them well deserving publication. The two following are among the best:—

(IRREGULAR OPENING.)

WHITE (V. Aiyar).	BLACK (Mr. —).	WHITE (V. Aiyar).	BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q Kt to R 3d	P to Q R 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q Kt to Q sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to K B 3d	20. Q to K 4th	P to K B 4th
4. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q to K R 4th	P to K R 3d
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. Q B to K B 4th	Q to K B 2d
6. K P takes P	K P takes P	23. P to Q Kt 5th (d)	P to K Kt 4th
7. R to K sq (ch)	K to B 2d (a)	24. Q B takes P	P takes B
8. K B to his sq	K B to Q 3d	25. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K Kt 3d
9. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	26. P takes Q (ch) (e)	K takes P
10. R takes B (ch) (b)	B takes R P (ch)	27. P takes Kt	P takes P
11. Kt takes B	K takes R	28. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K 2d
12. Q P takes P	P to Q 5th	29. Q Kt to Q B 2d	K to B 3d
13. K B to Q 3d	Q to Q R 4th	30. R to K sq (f)	P to Q R 4th
14. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 2d	31. Q Kt takes Q P	P to K R 5th (g)
15. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d	32. R to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
16. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d	33. R takes Kt (ch)	K takes R
(c)	K to Kt 2d	34. Kt takes R, and wins (h)	
17. Q B to Q 2d	Q to her B 2d		

(a) Fearing to crowd his game by interposing a piece.
(b) This is very well conceived; for if the King takes the R, White takes P with P (ch); and if then the King re-take, he must be mated in two moves.
(c) It would not have been safe to take the K Kt P with the B, on account of the impending mate with Black's Queen.
(d) The Brahmin plays all this part of the game extremely well.
(e) Simplifying the business, to make assurance doubly sure.
(f) Taking the Q P would have involved the loss of two pieces for the Rook.
(g) A merely desperate venture.
(h) The termination is neat and very clever.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(GRUOCO PIANO.)

WHITE (V. Aiyar).	BLACK (Mr. —).	WHITE (V. Aiyar).	BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to R 2d	K Kt to K 3d
2. B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K Kt 4th
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. R to K B 2d	Q to her B 2d
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	19. Q R to K B sq	Q R to Q B sq
5. P to Q 3d	P to K R 3d	20. Kt to K B 5th (b)	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
6. Q B to K 3d (a)	B takes B	21. P to K R 4th	K Kt to K 3d
7. P takes B	Castles	22. P to K R 5th	Q Kt to R sq
8. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	23. B takes K Kt	K B P takes B
9. P to K R 3d	Q B to K 3d	24. Kt takes R P (ch)	K to R 2d
10. Q Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	25. R takes R	R takes R
11. K P takes B	Q Kt to K 2d	26. R takes R	Q to K 2d (c)
12. Kt to K R 4th	K Kt takes P	27. R to Q Kt 8th	Q to her B 2d
13. Q to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d	28. R to Q R 8th	P to Q Kt 3d
14. Q to K Kt 3d	Q to Q Kt 3d	29. Kt to K Kt 4th	
15. R to K B 3d	K Kt to K B 5th		

(a) The game is opened with great judgment by the Indian; indeed, the choice of moves is remarkable in one who, as our Correspondent observes, possesses no book knowledge, and is, therefore, thrown upon his own resources from the commencement.
(b) The first link in a series of ingenious moves on the Brahmin's part.
(c) If he had taken the Kt with his P, he could have been mated immediately.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	15. Kt takes P
	Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 362.—By a French Amateur.

White: K at K B 6th, R at Q B 8th, B at Q sq, Ps at K R 2d and K 2d.
Black: K at K R 5th, Ps at K R 3d and 6th, K B 2d and 6th, K 6th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 363.—By the same.

White: K at Q B 2d, Q at Q Kt 2d, B at Q 2d.
Black: K at K B sq.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 364.—By the same.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K B 4th, B at K R 4th, Kt at K Kt 4th, Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 2d.
Black: K at K R sq, R at K B sq, R at Q R sq, B at K Kt sq, Ks at K 3d and Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 3d, Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 2d.

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LATE CHELTENHAM ELECTION.

It will be remembered that at the late election for Cheltenham, Mr. Craven Berkeley, who was unseated at the previous election by the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, of which Sir William Clay was chairman, applied some offensive epithets to that committee. The following correspondence has taken place on the subject:—

"The Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham, Sept. 9.
"Sir,—Though I cannot divest myself of the conviction that the decision of the committee was erroneous, unsupported by evidence, and that in consequence I was unjustly deprived of my seat for Cheltenham; and in this conviction I am supported by the opinions of more competent persons than myself; I am nevertheless bound to state that under the influence of excited feelings I made use of observations and expressions touching yourself which my cooler judgment totally disapproves of. These I beg therefore completely to withdraw, and to tender you my sincere apologies for having given utterance to them.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
"To Roundell Palmer, Esq., &c."
"P.S. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this communication; I have forwarded Lord Palmerston a copy, accompanied by the enclosed note."

"Kilfin, Loch Tay, Sept. 15.

"Sir,—Being on a tour in Scotland, I did not receive your letter of the 9th inst., until after post-time yesterday. I have much pleasure in assuring you that I accept with thanks your handsome and gentlemanlike retraction of expressions which I am satisfied you would not have used except under the influence of a temporary excitement of feeling, and which from this moment will be entirely dismissed from my mind. As I consider your letter no less honourable to yourself than satisfactory to me, I shall not hesitate to use the permission you give me to make it public, together with this reply.

"I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant.

"The Hon. C. F. Berkeley."

"A precisely similar letter having been addressed by Mr. Berkeley to Sir William Clay, the following is Sir William's answer:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and can have no hesitation in stating to you, in reply, that I consider it a full reparation for the observations and expressions to which it refers. I willingly admit that the position in which you were placed by the decision of the committee, and the circumstances under which you spoke when the observations in question were made, were both of a character to produce not unnaturally much excitement of feeling on your part; and, as you now state, with an explicitness that does you honour, that in your cooler judgment you regret and disavow the expressions of which, under the influence of that excitement, you were tempted to make use, you may rest assured I shall think of them no more—they will henceforth be to me as if they had never been uttered. I abstain from any remark on the opinion you express upon the merits of the decision of the committee, the rather that I perceive that it is your intention to bring that decision by petition under the consideration of the House of Commons; but I may state, without impropriety, that the result of a review of the whole case, as brought out in evidence, was to create in the mind of, I believe, every member of the committee, regret at the decision which they yet felt—and as I think rightly felt—they had no alternative but to adopt.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,"

"W. CLAY."

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—TUESDAY.—We have again to report a depressed market. Little has been done during last week, and to-day there was no disposition to purchase on the part of buyers. The fluctuations in the cotton trade have somewhat affected our market. It was expected that the conclusion of the armistice would have given an immediate stimulus to trade, but hitherto it has not done so. The weather is most favourable, and for some days has continued so, but it has failed to inspire confidence. Prices generally may be said to be drooping; some cloth printers and a few others remain firm. Business is more promising in the home trade, and a fair amount was transacted to-day. The Macclesfield trade continues good, especially the trimming department. The return of the state of employment is not so favourable as last week. There are 513 fewer hands at present at work, a decrease of 510 working full time, and of those working short time 57. Last week the total number at work was 41,164, this week it is only 40,631; working full time last week 38,539, this week 37,989; short time last week 2605, this week 2682.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—We have again to record the gratifying fact that the coal exports continue to cut a respectable figure, and to contrast, consequently, most conspicuously with the exports generally of the kingdom. The coal exports of the month ending August 5, 1848, amounted to £106,052; whereas those of the corresponding month of 1847 only amounted to £84,577; showing an increase on the month of £21,475. This increase of our staple trade, we repeat, is cheering amidst the cries of distress which are to be heard on almost every side.—*Gateshead Observer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—THREE LIVES LOST.—A most melancholy catastrophe happened on the afternoon of Friday se'night, on the Great Western Railway, near the Hatherley Bridge, between Gloucester and Cheltenham. That portion of the line is used in common by the Great Western broad gauge and the Midland narrow gauge companies, a line of four feet nine-inch rails being laid within the broader ones. A number of men in the employ of Mr. Blinkhorn, contractor, were engaged in removing old and laying down new ballast; and in consequence of the almost constant traffic of the two companies passing over this particular part of the line, the work was liable to frequent interruption, and a vigilant look-out was kept by the ringing of a large bell on the approach of a train. About four o'clock, a train of about 60 luggage-trucks on the narrow gauge line passed by. The bell was sounded as usual, and five of the men thoughtlessly stood upon the down-line, counting the trucks as they passed. Whilst they were so engaged, the Great Western train, which left Paddington at 12 o'clock, appeared in sight. The boy rang the bell, and the driver of the engine, Firefly, sounded the steam whistle; but the poor fellows seemed not to hear it, for they made not the least attempt to move off the line. The driver of the engine, perceiving the terrible fate that awaited them, endeavoured to shut off his steam, and reverse the action of the engine. All, however, had but little effect in thwarting the shocking accident that ensued. The Firefly reached the five unfortunate men, and in an instant they were struck to the ground. On the passing of the train a melancholy catastrophe presented itself. The remains of three of the poor fellows were stretched on the permanent way, shockingly mutilated. Their names were Joel Wits, John Newman, and Henry Paul, whose deaths were instantaneous. The other two men, James Wilkes and Joseph Ford, were discovered to be alive. The survivors with every care were conveyed to Cheltenham Hospital. There it was ascertained that Wilkes had sustained a compound fracture of the arm and leg; Ford, a fracture of the thigh and arm. Eventually, however, Ford's thigh was amputated, so severely was it shattered. The remains of those who were killed were removed to Cheltenham. The five poor fellows were married. Wits and Newman have left as many as eight children each. The survivors remain in a bad way. Wilkes says that they were so engaged in noticing the luggage-trucks, that they altogether forgot the approach of the Great Western train.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.

THE SHAM-BENEVOLENT SCHEME OF CONVICT EMIGRATION.—On Wednesday, Anne and Emma Lofinck, the young married women who attended at this court last week to complain that their husbands had been induced to emigrate to New York, through the instrumentality of Mr. Jackson, of the City Mission, leaving their families behind in a state of utter destitution, again presented themselves before Mr. Hammill to report the result of their endeavours to obtain some assistance from the gentleman referred to. The first complainant, Anne Lofinck, stated that, pursuant to the magistrate's recommendation, she called the previous Thursday evening to see Mr. Jackson, at a ragged school in the Minories, where he was in the habit of holding prayer meetings, and, upon reminding him that her sole reason for assenting to her husband's emigration was a promise from him of rendering her assistance, couched in such terms as to induce her to believe that she and her child were to be sent immediately after him, he told her that she laboured under an entire mistake, as all that he intended to do for her was to send her some tea and sugar after she had entered the workhouse. He added, that he would speak to the gentlemen subscribers on her behalf, but that he himself could render her no aid whatever; and as she now felt it quite hopeless to expect any help from that quarter, she was totally at a loss what to do, as neither her sister nor herself had a single friend in a condition to assist them.—Mr. Hammill said there could be no question that gentlemen associating themselves together for the furtherance of a scheme which had the practical effect of separating married men from their wives and children, were bound to furnish funds either to send the latter out, or to provide them with support in this country; but the whole matter appeared to him so extraordinary, that he should like to hear how such a proposition had originated.—Holland said that, according to Mr. Jackson's explanation, a fund of between £60 and £70 had been raised by the spontaneous contributions of Lord Ashley, Captain Trotter, and other gentlemen, for promoting the emigration of penitent thieves and felons, and that, by that means, about a dozen persons had been already sent out, including the husbands of these women, although it appeared that neither of them possessed the necessary qualifications, having never committed a criminal offence.—Anne Lofinck here remarked that she understood Mr. Jackson was about to send out a number more in the same manner to America, and that, from the inattention he had displayed towards herself and sister, she did not believe he cared whether they were married or single.—Mr. Hammill said that this society had certainly taken upon themselves to do what no other person had ever thought of doing before—separating husbands from their wives and children in a very extraordinary manner; and he considered that a renewed application ought to be made to Mr. Jackson to induce him to perform what he must see would be a mere act of justice. A direct representation of the facts should be forthwith made to the City Mission, with whom this gentleman is understood to be connected, and, if that failed to produce the desired effect, the whole case should be submitted to the Lord Mayor, in whose jurisdiction the institution was located. In the meantime he should present each of the women with a donation of 10s. from the poor-box; but as it was manifestly impossible that such a fund should be made permanently available for their benefit, it would be necessary for them to depend for their future support upon their respective parishes, which, he had no doubt, in such a lamentable case as theirs, would be readily afforded them, without the alternative of entering the workhouse. The complainants expressed their grateful sense of the magistrate's kindness, and left the court.

T H E S A L E A T S T O W E .

In our Journal of September 2 the State Bedstead is set down as purchased by Mr. Walesby, for 51 guineas; whereas it cost him 86 guineas. An engraving of this costly Bedstead will be found among our Illustrations of the Royal Visit to Stowe, in 1845.

The interest attached to the sale has scarcely any precedent; and, as a record of the result, immediately after the close of the sale, there will be published the catalogue, with the names of the purchasers, and the price of each lot; and anecdotes illustrative of the historic rarities.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

Our Illustrations comprise, this week, some of the pieces of furniture of historic as well as artistic interest, and also a representation of the beautiful oval column in the gardens at Stowe, called the Grenville Column. This latter is, perhaps, the best of all the architectural enrichments of the gardens, which generally, as we have before observed, are of poor design and character. Surrounding this view of the column is a border composed of the frame to a very beautiful toilet-glass, of the time of Queen Anne, and, indeed, which probably belonged to that monarch. The frame is composed of tortoise-shell, and ornamented with ornate; and under the canopy at top is a medallion, having a full-length portrait of the Queen in relief upon it; while the oval compartments at the sides and bottom of the glass contain small paintings of vases surrounded by curtains, &c. This is a very beautiful specimen of the decorative furniture of Queen Anne's time. Beneath this illustration we give a group of furniture, the principal object in which is the travelling organ of King James the Second. The organ is of small size, being but six feet nine inches high, and about five feet wide by two feet and a half in depth. Our illustration shows the front of the organ as ready for the player; that is, a glazed window which can be elevated or lowered (in the latter case shutting up the instrument), is represented as thrown up. The stops of the organ are the following:—Fifteenth-bass, sesqui-altra, twelfth-bass, trumpet, fifteenth-treble, cornet, twelfth-treble, and stop-diapason. The notes, ranged in two rows, are 43 in number, the lowest having black, the upper white keys. The false pipes to the front are merely flat pieces of wood, painted to resemble pipes, gilded and ornamented with arabesques, and above and below them are some pieces of pierced carving of good design. The case of the organ is painted a dull red colour, the mouldings to the panels and frames to the windows being gilded, as is also the carved fruit and foliage, and architectural enrichments in the frieze and other parts of the organ.

The brief notice of this historical relique, given in the catalogue, is as follows:—James the Second's organ,

used in his camp on Hounslow Heath. After the revolution, it was conveyed to Lord Wharton's seat at Minchen-den, and purchased by Mr. Grenville at the sale of the effects there.

The Table represented in the foreground of the Engraving possesses more claims to notice from its history than for its beauty, as it was given by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to the prodigal Countess of Shrewsbury. The ornamental enrichments to the top of the table are most exquisitely designed and carried out, as is also the pattern round the frame of the table, and the stretcher between the legs; and we imagine, from the delicacy of the workmanship, that the silver portion of the table is the work of either French or German artists. The legs of the table are wretchedly meagre in character, and are of light wood stained to look like ebony.

The tall stand with the tapering shaft, for holding a vase of flowers, possesses many characteristics of the table—such as the style of ornamentation, &c.; and from this resemblance we imagine most probably it graced the Countess of Shrewsbury's apartments at Arvington. The base and enrichments at the top are covered with thick plates of silver, richly wrought—the shaft being merely of stained wood.

The two other subjects we have engraved are two figures (from a set of four), exquisite carvings in yew-tree, personifying the four quarters of the globe. The two we have selected are Asia and Africa; and the elegance of the design, richness of detail, and vigour of execution, are alike remarkable—the attributes of each being exquisitely varied in arrangement and character. The two figures we have not represented are Europe and America: the former being sculptured as a fisherman offering a handful of fish for sale; the latter in the usual style in which an American Indian (or, rather, a native of Virginia) is portrayed. All of these figures are designed as holding baskets on their heads, and thus serve as pedestals either for lights or beautiful specimens of Sevres porcelain. The figures, we presume, were sculptured about a hundred years since.

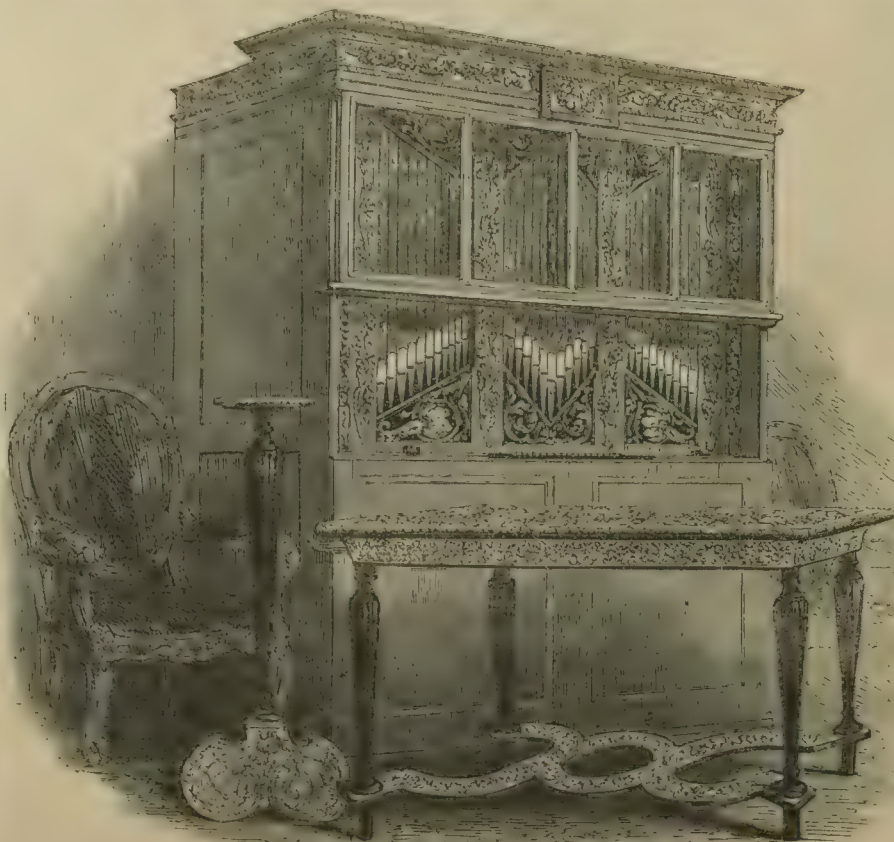
In the Manuscript Library at Stowe were some beautiful chairs made of ebony which once graced Fonthill, and some of the chairs, tradition asserts, belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. We should not, however, ourselves consider those so traditionally honoured as of so old a date; but they are evidently of Oriental workmanship, whilst their companions, from the style of decoration, show their European origin. In general character, these chairs bear great resemblance to a couple in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, and were given to Elias Ashmole by King Charles II.; and, from this general similarity, we should presume them to be of like age.



TOILET-GLASS FRAME, TEMP. QUEEN ANNE; AND VIEW OF THE GRENVILLE COLUMN, AT STOWE.



YEW TREE STAND.—ASIA.



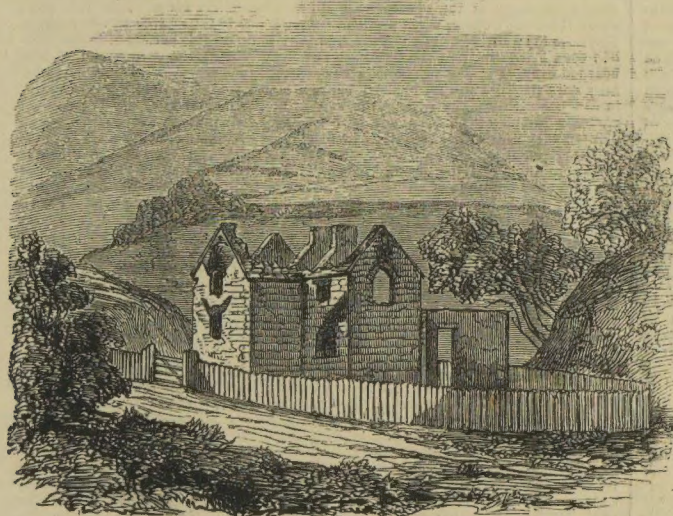
TRAVELLING ORGAN OF KING JAMES II.—TABLE GIVEN BY GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.—FLOWER-STAND FROM ARVINGTON.



YEW TREE STAND.—AFRICA.

THE IRISH INSURRECTION.

THE renewed outbreak in Ireland appears to have been strongest in the county of Tipperary, where the main body of the rebels are believed to have been 4000 strong, encamped on Aheny Hill, but immediately adjoining the Slate Quarries. The position is an extremely strong one: the peasantry were drilled daily; they were chiefly armed with pikes, but many had rifles. The commissariat was regularly supplied by the neighbouring farmers, who sent in cattle and other provisions, knowing that otherwise they would have to surrender them. At about 4 o'clock, P.M., on the 12th inst., a detachment from the camp proceeded to the Police Barracks of the Slate Quarries, which the constabulary had only quitted about twenty minutes previously to take refuge at Piltown. The insurgents at some distance from the house fired through the windows; but finding that there was not any person within, they soon took possession of it, and ultimately set it on fire, reducing the entire dwelling and furniture to ashes. It was rumoured that all the surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and that in some cases the police were disarmed, whilst in others the men had fortunately quitted their barracks previously, and retired upon Carrick and Clonmel.



POLICE BARRACK AT AHENY-HILL, BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

We have received from a Correspondent the accompanying Sketch of the scene of the above incendiaryism.

LOUIS BLANC.

LOUIS BLANC was born at Madrid, on the 28th October, 1813. His grandfather and uncle died on the scaffold in the Revolution; and his father, a rich merchant, was actually incarcerated and on the point of sharing a like fate, when, by the intervention of a friend, he contrived to make his escape in female attire. After many dangers and adventures, having regained a considerable fortune, he proceeded to Corsica, where he married Mlle. Estelle Pozzo di Borgo; and shortly after was appointed Inspector-General of Finance at Madrid, under Joseph Buonaparte, by the Comte Ferri Pisani, the uncle of his wife, and son-in-law of the Marechal Jourdan. Here Monsieur Louis Blanc and his brother Charles were born. At the age of seven, he was sent to be educated at the College of Rhodéz, where his progress was so remarkable that at fifteen his education was entirely completed; and, having attained the highest honours, he prepared to Paris, where his father—who had experienced the most severe reverses of fortune—then was, and where his mother had died a short time previously. Finding his only parent, whom misfortune and distress had reduced to the most melancholy prostration of mind and body, entirely dependent on the Comte Ferri Pisani, who himself had not escaped in the general confusion of affairs, he resolved to accept any employment by which he might obtain an honourable subsistence for his father and himself. He entered the office of an attorney of the Cour Royale, and in his leisure hours gave lessons in mathematics. With some difficulty, on account of his extreme youth, and even childish appearance, he succeeded in obtaining the place of tutor to the son of a celebrated mechanician at Arras; there he made the acquaintance of M. Frederic Degeorge, editor of the *Journal du Progrès du Pas de Calais*, in which paper he wrote some remarkable articles. At the University of Arras he competed successfully for three prizes offered, viz. for the best essay in verse on the "Hôtel des Invalides," for an "Eloge de Mirabeau," and an "Eloge de Manuel." He then returned to Paris, and having written some articles for a paper entitled *Le Bon Sens*, and presented them without other introduction to M.M. Rodde and Cauchois Lemaire, the editors of that journal, they were so struck with the unusual ability displayed in them, that they immediately gave him a regular engagement on the paper; and, on the retiring of M. Cauchois Lemaire, which was at no great interval followed by the death of M. Rodde, the *collaborateurs* of M. Louis Blanc wrote in a body to the proprietor of the journal, M. Lefebvre Meuret, a rich Belgian senator, to request that he would place M. Louis Blanc at the head of the paper. To this, however, his youth again offered an obstacle; and, in order to satisfy the eyes of the public, M. Martin Maillefer (afterwards principal editor of the *National*) was appointed as his colleague. Owing, however, to a disagreement with the proprietor, M. Martin Maillefer withdrew before very long; and at nineteen M. Louis Blanc found himself sole editor of one of the most important journals of France. Here it was that M. Louis Blanc first laid the basis of the system which he has since so ably developed in his writings, and which, then entirely new, has made so great a progress in France as to determine one of the most striking characteristics of the Revolution of February. One of the most remarkable traits in this journal (while under the superintendence of M. Louis Blanc) was the spirit of independence which influenced it—whether with regard to the predominant interests or the reigning ideas; and his firmness and disinterestedness are best proved by his having quitted the paper because his desire to sustain the principle of the execution of railroads by the State was opposed by M. Lefebvre Meuret, who was interested in their execution by companies. Such was the esteem and affection that M. Louis Blanc inspired among his *collaborateurs* in the *Bon Sens*, that, on his leaving it, he was followed by every one connected with it. He then founded *La Revue du Progrès*, in which the members of the democratic party, such as François Arago, Lamennais, Cormenin, George Sands, &c., wrote, and which contributed more powerfully than any other means to the constitution of the Republican party. It was in the *Revue du Progrès* that M. Louis Blanc published a series of articles on the Organisation of Labour, which produced so deep a sensation, that, on their being collected in a book, the sale of 20,000 copies has not exhausted their success. The labours of journalism not being sufficient to occupy the intellectual activity of M. Louis Blanc, he formed the bold resolution of writing the history of his time; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous attempts of his friends to dissuade him from a project likely to bring upon him a host of enemies, duels, and persecutions of all sorts, he persisted in his plan, and in the "Histoire de Dix Ans" carried it out with such singular success, that the book has not called forth a single refutation, notwithstanding that it was written with the most unsparing boldness. The last work of M. Louis Blanc is the "History of the French Revolution," of which but two volumes have yet appeared.

The part which, throughout his career, M. Louis Blanc has taken in defence of the rights of the people, naturally placed him in a most conspicuous situation in the late Revolution.

MAIL-COACH GUARDS.—The mail guards are rapidly diminishing in number. There are not above 200 in England, Wales, and Scotland. A small batch of them have very recently been compelled to accept of the gratuity of £50 allowed them by the Treasury, and leave the service. These were all juniors, who had not been in the Post-Office service ten years; some of these have been offered, and have accepted, the situations of postmen. It is now intended to induce some of the senior guards to retire from the service upon a superannuation allowance of 7s. 6d. a week. The guards, however, are about to petition the Postmaster-General for a higher scale of allowance. It appears that formerly, when mail guards became aged and infirm, they used to be appointed to situations where the duties were easy, upon full salaries; and, when they were really obliged to retire from the service altogether, 7s. 6d. a week was considered a sufficient pension. The Treasury scale of wages for mail guards is £70 a year for those who have been in the service under three years; £100 for those who have been in between three and ten years; £115 between ten and fifteen years; and £130 above fifteen years. When a guard is laid up through illness, he only gets 10s. 6d. a week; and when temporarily out of employment, through the cessation of a mail-coach, he is obliged to perform duties in the London Post-Office for 12s. a week. It appears that, with the exception of a single instance, no guard was ever convicted of a breach of trust while performing his duties.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—We are pleased to learn that a letter has been received here from the American Legation in London, giving strong assurance that the basis of an international postage law with Great Britain has been agreed upon, leaving only the minor details to be settled; and we hope in a short time to be able to announce the adjustment of all differences on these insignificant matters, and that the mail arrangements between the two countries are placed upon a more liberal foundation than they have ever before occupied.—*New York Shipping List*, Aug. 30.



Louis Blanc

PORTRAIT OF LOUIS BLANC, BY THE COUNT D'ORSAY.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(Continued from page 174.)

CHAPTER III.

MRS. PURSEY ASSERTS A WIFE'S PREROGATIVE.—MR. PURSEY ENTERTAINS MR. JULIUS MACFUM.

OLD Solomon obeyed the injunctions of his master to the letter; and, as this piece of antiquated hideousness surveyed the weak points of Mrs. Pursey's establishment, and noted the internal economy of her household, a sneer played upon his lip, for he foresaw no demand upon his cunning—inasmuch as the place was extremely easy of access.

Though in her "heart of hearts" Mrs. Pursey was delighted with Mr. Macfum's kind present, and particularly with the wine, she did not feel entirely satisfied as to the rectitude of the donor's character. He was certainly very gentlemanly in his manners, and very good-looking, and, above all, evidently accustomed to high female society (he paid many compliments to Mrs. Pursey); but she could not dislodge from her mind a certain "she knew not what," that made her very uncomfortable. She believed that she was not generally a suspicious person; far from it; but in this case she must say, she had her doubts. Henry might mark her words, and see whether or not she was right in her suspicions.—All

she would say to her husband was, "Beware." It is indisputable that women are more suspicious than men. How is this to be accounted for? Are they generally of a less generous disposition; or is it the greater acuteness of their sympathies, that enables them to discern with a quicker gaze the scoundrel beneath the blandishments of a dandy man of honour, or to read hypocrisy where blinder man reads consummate virtue?

The visitors who honoured the Purseys with their company unanimously declared that the two Wilsons were the finest specimens of that master it had ever been their good fortune to behold. At last Henry's vanity was so tickled by this inordinate praise of his friend's presents, that he caused two lamps to be made to throw a light upon the rich browns and greens of the flattered Buggins.

The fine fruity port that had been in bottle some twenty years, to the certain knowledge of Mr. Macfum (though old Solomon, who helped to bottle it, had been in the employ of Mr. Moss but eighteen months), was proudly treasured by Henry Pursey. In short, Pursey declared the filthy concoction manufactured by the Jew attorney to be the finest wine he had ever tasted, and he flattered himself he had swallowed some good wine in his time. His heart bounded with gratitude towards Macfum. It was flattering to his self-love that he should have awakened so instantaneous and sincere a friendship as that which it was very evident Macfum entertained for him; and he forthwith requested his wife to confine her disgraceful suspicions to her own bosom, and if she could not think as she ought to think, at least to treat his friend with the utmost courtesy whenever he might honour them with a visit. The wife, as in duty bound, promised to obey the commands of her husband, though, as she affirmed with some pertinacity, she still had her doubts. To show his utter disregard of his wife's suspicions, as well as to parade his most excellent wine, Pursey determined to



MR. PURSEY ENTERTAINS MR. JULIUS MACFUM.

bring all the resources of his diminutive establishment into requisition, and give a select dinner party, to consist of Macfum and two or three of his (Pursey's) young associates. It was in vain that Mrs. Pursey urged the absence of a fish-kettle, and the utter inefficiency of the kitchen-range for the purpose. Henry was firm in his resolve—he would give the dinner. Whereupon (to do Mrs. Pursey justice) the little woman busied herself making the necessary preparations, shaping their slender means to the end in view with a skill worthy of Miss Cobbet. Macfum consented to honour Pursey with his company, provided the latter would promise not to waste "that choice vintage" on his guests. "For," said Macfum, "the man who gives much of his best wine at his dinner-parties, is ignorant of its value, and has to learn that after a certain point men don't know the difference between good and bad drink. And," added this self-denying individual, "for my part, I prefer a glass of light French wine, this weather. If you insist upon throwing away your port, mind, I shall be party to no such criminal proceeding, I warn you." But Pursey had determined to make his entertainment in every way worthy of his distinguished guest; he therefore gave no heed unto the advice of his generous friend, but made up his mind to uncork a dozen of his port at least on the occasion. He took care, however, out of deference to Macfum's suggestion, to provide some light claret, so that his generous friend might indulge his preference. The party was to consist of six persons only, and on the day appointed for the festive poor little Mrs. Pursey was in a fever of excitement. In the early part of the day she was in a desperate state of anxiety lest the man she had hired to wait should disappoint her: then there was the chance of the salmon breaking; and then—who could tell?—the chimney might catch fire. In short, she was heard to declare to a female friend afterwards, that she would not bear so heavy a responsibility again for all she could think of. Yet maternal responsibilities in no way pressed heavily upon this lady's mind. She must have been oddly educated.

Pursey's four ordinary associates were punctual to the dinner hour. As they declared unanimously on their way to Chelsea, "they were always in time for a feed." Mr. Macfum, however, impressed the company with a sense of his importance, after the fashion of most lions, by keeping the dinner waiting for half an hour. This delay on the part of Macfum was never forgiven by Mrs. Pursey. Take this for a general rule—a man who has once kept a lady's dinner waiting for the space of half an hour, has lost her favour irrevocably.

Pursey's dinner passed off very quietly. With the dessert came the famous port. Macfum begged to be allowed to keep to the claret, as he had been recommended to drink no other wine, and very little of that. Pursey excused his friend, and passed the bottle on to his other guests, severally assuring them that they would find that port no common wine. They were all young men. They accepted the proffered port as of the very finest vintage, and tried to persuade themselves that they liked it.

Macfum observed them narrowly, and was pleased to find that they agreed with him in calling the wine in question a very fine glass of port. "Deuced fine I upon my honour, Pursey," said Mr. Augustus Porson, a young man with an incipient moustache and a lip. "The beeswing is perfect." "My idea of a fine port, exactly," declared Mr. Arthur Murton. "There's a fine flavour of the wood." Mr. Murton's distinguishing characteristics were a love of the Brixton style of half-cropping, and a weakness in favour of French women.

"It's a nice dry wine—not too sweet," thought Mr. Muskey, whose mind was wholly absorbed in an unceasing contemplation of his symmetrical proportions. "Though I'm always afraid of port—it's apt to discolour my face."

And Mr. Alum could not appreciate the wine, inasmuch as his mouth was out of taste—his tongue rough. Thus the five young men drank from Pursey's pet bin; and, such is the force of imagination or blind ignorance of youth, they conceived that they were imbibing the very choicest vintage. Macfum made a study of this scene, for it was pregnant with a hopeful lesson to him. It was strong evidence of the gullibility of human nature, and the moral he drew from it was to this effect:—If you wish to dazzle a young man, you should appeal to his judgment without allowing him to exercise it. Thus, you would say to him, "The best judges have pronounced this port to be an exquisite wine: I give it to you, for I know you are a judge in these matters." He will then drink the most execrable stuff, and declare it to be of first-rate quality. You have appealed to his judgment, and forestalled it by giving the decision of the highest authorities on the question. An old man will not be dazzled in this way. When you have to deal with a man of the world—that is to say, with one who is used to the pettiness, the chicanery, and the vice of the world—for in the estimation of most men he is but a poor authority in any matter who is a stranger to the grosser phases of life—you must appeal directly to his judgment, accept it as final, and, moreover, thank him for it.

The young men, though they vowed that they had seldom tasted so fine a wine, were particularly abstemious while any of it remained upon the table. At first they smacked their lips as they sipped it, and passed the bottle about merrily; but very soon their "ardour effervescent" cooled, and they adjourned to the claret-jug. Macfum noted this effect of Moss' concoction, and chuckled thereat. Macfum had a marvellous contempt for human nature, a contempt resulting from long study of its meaner phases. He was a philosopher in his way. Men, to his thinking, were but so many chess-men; life, the chess-board. Now the king held all in check; now the castle frowned defiance on the king; and now, in desperate strait, the king took refuge behind a pawn. And Macfum, in his complacent judgment, believed himself to be the Staunton of the game—the subtle player who could turn the tables upon his foe, in spite of the most conflicting disadvantages. He felt that he could twist these five young men about his little finger, as the saying runs; and so, in the plenitude of his own power, he contemplated their moral weakness—their forlorn gullibility, and pitied them.

The party over, the commotion in Mrs. Pursey's establishment gradually subsided, and again the tide of time rippled on quiescently.

In the first flush of wedded happiness, Henry had given his wife permission to open his letters: he now repented of this generosity. Macfum had lately persuaded him to rescind the absurd license, if he wished to lead a happy life. Macfum urged that it was all very well for boys and girls to keep up this insipid confidence, but that men of the world knew that it was impossible for any length of time. "Suppose, for instance," said Macfum, "I want you to join me in a visit to Mdlle. Dellalanti's, at Richmond; how can I write to you while your wife opens your letters? The thing is impossible. And—hang it!—when we want to have a jolly night, how are you to be got at, if your wife sees all your letters? For her sake, as well as for your own, then, you shouldn't allow it." Pursey, accordingly, ventured one morning to suggest that, as he did not see the letters that came to his wife, he thought she should restrain herself from opening his. To this proposition the wife replied that it was his own fault if he did not; and that, as she had always opened his letters hitherto, she should for the future. Henry met this assertion with a positive command that his letters be delivered to him unopened. This provoked a truly conjugal dialogue, and the two parted with mutual assurances of profound hatred. The bosom of Mrs. Pursey heaved with indignation, and, having turned the matter over in her mind, she came to the conclusion that she had never been so grossly insulted before, and that she had made a wretched mistake in selecting for a husband the man whose hated name she bore. And then her thoughts turned to Pursey the lover, to Henry Pursey the devout worshipper at her feet, and she wept, and wished their courtship would come back again. She went to her bed-room and unpacked her wedding garments, and cried over them, and thought of the day when she pronounced the fatal "I will." Presently a postman's knock resounded through the house, and Mrs. Pursey started at the sound. She had resolved upon maintaining her right to open her husband's letters—at least some semblance of his past confidence should yet be hers.

The letter was marked immediate, and ran as follows:—

"MY DEAR HARRY,—I wish to see you immediately on the most important business. The Overland Mail is in, and by it I have a letter from my uncle: the dilatory old ruffian excuses himself from sending any remittance per this post, and promises a double supply by the next. This is extremely unfortunate, inasmuch as the bill to which you were kind enough to attach your name for me becomes due the day after to-morrow. You know me too well to imagine that I would allow any harm to come to you if I could possibly avoid it. Really, one cannot place the least confidence in relations; they are so deuced crochety. Pray meet me to-morrow at Perkins's: I think I can arrange matters to our mutual satisfaction. Assuring you that I would make any sacrifice rather than allow you to be saddled with my bill, I am, as ever, dear Harry,

"JULIUS MACFUM.
 "To Henry Pursey, Esq.
 "I would not mention the matter to Mrs. Pursey. Women do not understand these matters. Perhaps it is a great blessing that they do not.—J. M."

Mrs. Pursey had but the most indistinct notion of the nature of a bill. All she did know upon the subject was that it was some awful instrument that worried men to death. She now fully appreciated Henry's reasons for withdrawing his confidence from her; and she made up her mind to this, namely, that in married life confidence and truth are synonymous, and that secretiveness foreshadows wrong.

(To be continued.)

THE GROTTO AT OATLANDS PARK.

At sixteen miles and a half from the metropolis the South-Western Railway crosses the beautiful domain of Oatlands, which has been a place of celebrity for some three centuries and a half. One of its noble possessors, Henry, Duke of Newcastle, enlarged the park, made great plantations, formed an ornamental piece of water, and constructed a Grotto at a cost, it is said, of £40,000. The property lies in the parish of Weybridge, at about half a mile from the railway station; and advantage has been taken of this locality, by consent of the present proprietors of the estate, to render the Grotto tributary to a charitable purpose. Yesterday (Friday), this curious work of art was opened for exhibition—the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the support of the Parochial Schools; and the exhibition will be continued throughout to-day (Saturday).

The railway ride from the great town is pleasant, but short. Our agreeable companion, Felix Summerly, says:—"Weybridge offers scenery more varied than any other spot within the same distance from the metropolis. Hills almost as steep as mountains at the south of the line—the park of Oatlands—meadows towards Chertsey—the Thames, ever sparkling, musical, peaceful, yet animating. Years of acquaintance have not exhausted its beauties, or made them stale."

Below the brow of the terrace, nearly in the middle of Oatlands Park, is the large sheet of water, chiefly supplied by the ground springs; and from the judicious management exercised in its formation, it is made to appear as though connected with the Thames, and crossed in the distance by Walton Bridge. A delightful walk through the shrubbery leads to the romantic Grotto we have mentioned and illustrated. It was constructed by three persons (a father and his two sons),

who are reported to have been employed in the work several years. It consists of several apartments and passages, of the most elaborate execution: the walls and vaultings of the lower passages inlaid in various devices with coloured spars, and minerals, and shells; the lower parts wholly composed of coral rock, united with wonderful skill. The upper room has a dome of some height; and here the artificial stalactites, formed of satin spar, are of a large size, and made to depend with extreme art and elegance from the roof. In this room are fine specimens of corals, conches, spars, and minerals. It was here that George IV., when Prince of Wales, entertained his select friends with a sumptuous supper. Here also are preserved the Chinese chairs, the covers of the cushions of which were worked by the hands of the lamented Duchess of York, who in this beautiful apartment used to spend great part of her time. Round about are seen the tombs of her favourite dogs; all of whom, to the number of 50 or 60, have their separate monumental tablets; whilst to "Julia" and others, especial favourites, complimentary verses are inscribed. In the bath-room is the fine copy in statuary marble, life-size, of the Venus of the Baths, and a terra-cotta of the Infant Hercules. In the hermitage is a terra-cotta of the Struggling Faun, and a fine statue of Ceres, carved in wood. There is, also, an ossuary from Pompeii, and a seat formed with inlaid marble from the mausoleum of Akbar Khan at Agra. At the entrance to the upper room is a specimen of brain coral, of remarkable dimensions.

The Grotto is a magnificent work of its kind; and in the last century, when such things were popular, it must have been much admired; it is, however, in too remote a spot to afford high gratification in the present day.

Oatlands first became a Royal property in 1538, when Henry VIII. received it in exchange for the Tandridge manor and estates in this county. Queen Elizabeth was at Oatlands in 1599; and again in 1602, when she is said to have shot with a cross-bow in the paddock. Anne of Denmark, consort of James I., was also some time resident at Oatlands, and had an apartment erected here, called the silk-worm room. Charles I. granted the estate for life to his Queen Henrietta Maria; and their youngest son, Henry, created Duke of Gloucester, was born here in 1640, and was hence styled Henry of Oatlands. In Manning and Bray's "Surrey" is a bird's-eye view of the palace as it appeared "about the time of Queen Elizabeth," presenting a curious assemblage of embattled gateways, octagonal turrets, gable roofs, and ornamental chimneys. Most of these buildings were destroyed, and the land was disparted, during the Interregnum; but, after the restoration of Charles II., the Queen Dowager regained possession of Oatlands, in the dilapidated state to which it had been reduced. We have not space to trace the property to the Earl of Lincoln, who formed the gardens about the year 1725; and he, most probably, erected on the terrace the house which was destroyed by fire in 1793, whilst the late Duchess of York was resident there. In 1768, the estate passed to Henry, Duke of Newcastle, who, in 1794, disposed of it to the Duke of York.

After his Royal Highness' decease, in 1827, the Oatlands property was sold to Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, Esq., who in 1823 had been married to Mdlle. Mercandotti, the celebrated opera dancer. Mr. Ball Hughes and his lady resided here for some time, but afterwards retired to the Continent; and the property was then let to Lord Francis Egerton (the Earl of Ellesmere), whose holding has expired. The park of Oatlands originally contained about 600 acres, and had also about 150 acres of arable and meadow land pertaining to it; but the Duke of York's entire property here was increased by purchases, and allotments awarded under inclosure acts, and comprised a demesne of nearly 3000 acres. The mansion at Oatlands was built for the Duke by Holland, and John Carter, the "architectural antiquary."

THE FETE AT BOULOGNE.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

If any doubts existed as to the state of French gaiety since the exciting events of the Republic, a visit to Boulogne during the past week would have been quite sufficient to have dispelled them. The only matter for regret in the affair of the Fete has been that it was not made sufficiently known in England, until within a day or two of its coming off; as it would have afforded our compatriots one of the most available chances of seeing French character and customs, at a small outlay of time and money, that has occurred in our recollection.

Childish and unmeaning a great deal of it has certainly been; and in the run of the minor sports far beneath what the humblest village festival in England could have put forth; but at the same time there has been an immense deal to see that was really very interesting and characteristic; especially to those who, not having visited France before, had become as well acquainted, through the journals of the last six months, with the "Garde National," "Garde Mobile," "lampion," "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," the Republic, "Mourir pour la Patrie," "rappels," and other matters, as the French themselves.

There has been an enormous influx of English visitors. To those who arrived by the late London boats, it was a matter of exceeding difficulty to procure beds; and hapless travellers might be seen wandering about with their carpet-bags in their hands, not knowing for a certainty where they were to lay their heads. This was owing chiefly to the enormous influx of the Parisian National Guard, who arrived on Sunday.

The first sight of the town, on Sunday morning, was exceedingly attractive and cheerful. Hundreds of tricoloured flags were fluttering from the windows of the buildings in all directions, diversified with gaily-painted paper lanterns, for the intended illumination. At the English houses, the good old Union Jack waved steadily and with great importance, amongst its lighter companions, looking like a flag not to be insulted in any manner; although perfectly ready to take its share in the general festivities, as a lion would join in the sports of a party of "smaller deer," and, at the same time, prepared to brave as many additional thousands of years of battles and breezes as its bunting would last out. Besides these flags, there were Italian and Dutch standards hung from some of the houses, tenanted by people of those nations; and in the harbour all the large vessels were fully dressed with their signals, including the South-Eastern Company's boats, one or two private yachts, and Mr. Baldwin's beautiful express steamer, the *Ondine*, which, with the *City of Boulogne*, were special objects of attraction to the Parisians, several of whom had never even seen the sea before, nor any steamer larger than the scuffling affairs that contrive, somehow or another, to go up and down the Seine from Paris.

The streets of the town—nearly all of them—were decorated in an amazingly pretty manner. All along the kerbs pots were set up about twelve feet high, wreathed with foliage, and each surmounted by a tricoloured flag. From these festoons of flowers and evergreens depended, from the centre of which hung a wreath or a coloured lantern. At particular points, elegant triumphal arches were erected, and several houses were distinguished by particular decorations, such as allegorical transparencies, emblematical devices formed of flowers, and *hommages* of all sorts to every person and thing that could be thought about. All these, coupled with the crowds of people, fish-women in their bright red petticoats and white caps, guards in every kind of uniform, Parisians, male and female, visitors and country folk, formed quite entertainment enough for the day. All this mass set in one current towards the Capécure bridge, by which the National Guard were to enter Boulogne from the terminus of the Amiens Railway. They were received with great flashing of arms, waving of flags, and unceasing rattling of drums; but the French cannot get up a good *hickey* cheer. They bawled the "Girondin Hymn" in all sorts of keys, and shout "*Vive la République!*" with more or less enthusiasm; but a stirring "Hurrah!" such as we hear when the Queen passes the betting stand at Ascot (and, in fact, anywhere else), or the popular candidate appears on the hustings of a metropolitan polling-place, is quite beyond their power to achieve. During the whole of Sunday, trains and boats brought fresh visitors; the London steamer, however, which left town at one in the morning, not arriving until many hours after its proper time, missing the tide altogether, in consequence of the dense fog in the river. At night, "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given at the Theatre; and several balls took place at the different public places. Of these, the most characteristic was the one at the Canal des Tintilleries. It was given in the open air, between two long rows of trees, and was free to any one who chose to dance. Against every tree a *lampion* was hung, and at either end was a grand temporary buffet, or refreshment room, with cut-glass chandeliers, large mirrors, and chairs and tables. In the centre was a capital brass band, high up on a platform. There must have been 500 or 600 persons dancing here, all of whom were of the class popularly termed "the people;" and they were enjoying themselves beyond measure, yet their deportment was characterised by the extreme of propriety and politeness.

In the town the *cafés* were all crowded, the streets still filled, and many of the *lampions* lighted; and the turmoil continued until long after the ordinary time observed at Boulogne in general for going to bed.

MONDAY.

This morning early, the drums, which are certainly the staple articles of French produce, began beating, and all the town was alive again. The first excitement was a review of the National Guard on the Porte, extending from the *douane* to the commencement of the Rue de l'Ecu, the staff taking up its position just below Merdieu's library. To Englishmen this sight was certainly very novel. Most of them had bouquets and little flags stuck in the muzzles of their guns; and, when tired of standing in the ranks, they lighted their short pipes, or cigars, with great composure, and dropped into any attitude that best suited their ease.

The great attraction, however, was on the sands, where jumping in sacks and donkey-races were to take place—sports apparently new to the natives, judging from the intense delight they manifested at witnessing them. The "course" was kept by the National Guards, who were also the directors of the sports; and stands were erected for the spectators, similar to those we see on our race-courses, but slighter built; indeed, most of the temporary erections were of the lightest description—of a lath-and-band-ox kind of material, that threatened every instant to give way under the weight of spectators; and, indeed, in the arch in the Grande Rue, an accident of this kind occurred on Tuesday, to which we shall allude presently.

The best situation for viewing these pastimes was on the heights that rise from the sands. These are formed of broken ground; and from the springs having percolated the cliff, landslips have taken place, which have in time formed a series of grassy platforms, and hereon were crowds of people sitting. This had a good effect, as the groups rose one above another; indeed, the entire scene was very animated. A regatta of small sailing-boats was taking place on the sea: the day was supremely beautiful: the vessels were covered with fluttering flags of every shape and hue; and the most pleasing relief was formed to the masses of people by the scarlet dresses of the mariners' wives and the glittering helmets of the mounted guards, who cantered about and gave orders, as though they were at a Review, and the entire fate of the army depended upon their exertions.

When this finished, the whole of the populace moved off towards the theatre,

which was opened at three o'clock gratuitously, with a drama familiar to us on the English stage, as "*Thérèse, or the Orphan of Geneva*." It is needless to say that every seat was occupied as soon as the stream of people, entering two and two, could settle down; and here, with the greatest delight, they stowed and sweltered for two or three hours, turning out in the bright sunlight, at the conclusion of the performance, blinking and excited, and then once more swarming about the streets, finding it impossible to tear themselves away from such promise of brilliant festivity, at all events, if there was actually nothing going on at that precise time.

Certainly unrestrained idle enjoyment was the order of the day. Some convivial *marchands* closed their shops altogether. Others left their wares apparently to chance, or the honesty of passers-by, and walked coolly off to stare and gape with the rest. It was of no use ordering anything, or expecting that any commission previously given would be attended to. The wives were looking out of their windows, calling a paper lantern "*Superbe!*" and an old yew tree, with its roof cut to a point, and rammed into the *trottoir*, "*Charmante!*" whilst the husbands, most gorgeous in their National Guard uniforms, were crowding into the *cafés* and *estaminets* as the dusk drew on, playing billiards, "fraternising"—which is another name here for standing unlimited "goes" of drinks—and screaming *argot* chorusses with an endless number of verses, or bawling the perpetual "Hymn of the Girondins" in such a glorious spirit of happiness, that it became doubtful whether they would really "die for their country" or do anything else that might tend in any way to interrupt their enjoyment.

There was no interregnum of tranquillity. All day long the people wandered about the streets, round and round, and round again, never able to get rid of their enthusiasm at the ornamented appearance of the town. And this went on until eleven o'clock, when a *grand bal paré* was to take place at the theatre. The house is a little larger than the Adelphi; and, on this occasion, the interior had been fitted up since the conclusion of the day's performance. The pit was boarded over, as at our promenade concerts, the stage was fitted up very tastefully with trophies and tricoloured banners; and a pretty effect was produced, in the illumination, by edging the canopy of the dress circle, all round, with globular lamps of glass, about four inches in diameter, semi-opaque, and painted with much taste in devices of flowers, arabesque figures, &c. The company arrived about eleven o'clock, the first visitors being the wives of the mariners, in their striking costumes, on the arms of the National Guards. The boxes in the meantime filled with well-dressed visitors. After the women had danced a quadrille, they retired, and then went round to the company, with small reticules, making a collection *pour les malheureux*; indeed, this was constantly going on at all the public places. The ladies then went down into the arena, and the general dancing began and was kept up until a late hour.

TUESDAY.

The drums, as usual, were at it early—in fact, the last reveiller was almost beaten to bed by their noise; and about nine o'clock all the battalions marched down to the sands, where w was shooting at the target for various prizes adjudged to each company. The contest was confined entirely to the Boulogne Guard. Each company had its own target; and immediately before it, a man was stationed in a hole dug in the sand, additionally sheltered by the heap dug out. When the bullet hit the target over him he poked up a red flag, on which the drums sounded in honour of the marksman. An equal number of the forces, principally Parisians, amused themselves at the same time with bathing; indeed the sea was alive with National Guards for a quarter of a mile: we never saw such a shoal of tritons. In the shooting, however, there was not much to see; and so the greater part of the people crowded to the banks of the Liane—a small river that flows from a short distance up the country into Boulogne harbour—where all sorts of aquatic sports were to take place. Before these began, the greatest object of interest was an English six-oared cutter, whose trim dimensions almost astonished the foreign gazers. The sports themselves were comical enough, and consisted of "walking the bow-sprit," climbing the pole for prizes, hunting ducks by swimming, and, what was the most popular of all, hunting a pig, oiled all over, and then turned into the water to swim. Nothing so absurd as this chase could possibly be conceived.

As soon as this was over, the populace moved to the Place d'Alton, before the church in the Grande Rue, where the grand trial of musical skill was to take place, between the bands of the different regiments at Boulogne, the umpires being chosen from the professors of the town, and those *artistes* who chanced to be staying there at the time. The orchestra was erected in the market-place, as shown in our Engraving. The entire street and every spot commanding a view or an ear-shot of the place was crowded with visitors; and a thriving trade was carried on by bringing the *prie-dieu* chairs from the cathedral, and letting them at four sous each, to the visitors. Details of the performance would be, in this case, comparatively uninteresting to the English reader. Suffice it to say, that selections from "Zampa," "Robert le Diable," "Norma," and other popular operas, were magnificently performed; and that, at the conclusion, the whole of the bands were united to play the "Mourir pour la Patrie," with an effect, as a gentleman at our side remarked, "that was enough to lift one off his legs." Had it done the same to the occupants of a platform between the pillars of the triumphal arch across the street, it would have been as well; for in the middle of the performance this fragile affair gave way, and twenty or thirty people, who were standing on it, suddenly disappeared into an allegorical inclosure, amidst a cloud of dust and the screams of the spectators. Fortunately, however, nobody was hurt; and the trial of skill concluded amidst loud applause, given out with the hands, as at a theatre.

At night there was a ball at the *établissement*—the reading-room and bathing establishment down by the sands. The portico facing the sea was covered in, to increase the hall-room; and here the orchestra was stationed—a very bad arrangement, since, from the dense crowd, the people dancing in the upper room might as well have been at Folkestone for anything they heard of it. Nevertheless, the unflagging spirit of the dancers was most marvellous.

WEDNESDAY.

This was the day *par excellence* of the Festival; and one more lovely never broke. The scene on the sands at early morning, before the turmoil of the day began, was most delightful. Picture a sky perfectly unclouded—such a one as we never see in chimneyed London—and a brilliant sun, shining upon our own white cliffs in the far distance, which were distinctly visible, even to the indentations, upon the clear horizon. The sea was perfectly calm, even to the reflection of the sails of the vessels that were almost sleeping upon its surface;

And the small ripple spilt upon the beach
 Scarcely o'ertopp'd the cream of your champagne,

as it broke with the most musical noise upon the wide expanse of level sand. The beautiful *Ondine* was lying off a good swim from the pier-head, with the Government mail; and an extraordinary fit of bathing appeared to have seized the entire population, cooling, perhaps, for the approaching excitement. At nine o'clock the preparations for what was to be the great pageant of the festival were apparent. Troops were collecting about the streets; everybody was bustling to and fro; additional flags, that nobody had suspected to be in existence after the immense outlay already incurred, shot forth from the windows of the houses as if they grew spontaneously; and the *lampions* came out in such numbers that their very manufacture became a matter of great marvel.

The *cortège*, which was a *réunion* of the National Guards, the troops of the line, and *douaniers*, the trades and authorities of Boulogne, the representatives of agriculture, the arts, horticulture, marine affairs, and the Republic generally, met at the Porte Gayolle, and, traversing the Upper Town, came down by the Grande Rue, the Rue de l'Eau, and the Porte, to the open space of ground, whereon the prizes gained on the preceding days were to be distributed. This was not merely a procession; it was enlivened by all kinds of "machines," recalling the pageants of the olden times. There was a large ship upon wheels, fully manned, and drawn by half-a-dozen horses, as well as escorted by the mariners' wives again—great actresses in these ceremonies—who appeared to be governing its course by tricoloured ribbons attached to it. Then there came a trophy dedicated to Agriculture, on which were heaped ploughs, wheat-sheaves, harrows, and other matters connected with industry, with cornucopias and wreaths. Then came large cars of fruits, and banners of the different trades; all these being separated by National Guards, *vivandières*, troops of the line, *douaniers*, lancers, municipal authorities, seamen, tradespeople, and important personages generally—each company having its band, like the different detachments of a Lord Mayor's Day procession. They might have made a better effect, had they marched in better order. The troops of the line were all right; but the National Guard walked just as they pleased, and their bayonets were pointed in every direction. They were, however, occupied with more agreeable matters than looking after their *tenue*. They were collecting the bouquets thrown to them by the lovely women who filled all the windows; and they were singing "Mourir pour la Patrie" in grand chorus, despite all the drums and bands, and general noise that environed them. On arriving opposite Robert's English Boarding-house, the companies of the 7th Paris Legion halted, and greeted the inmates with loud cries of "*Vive l'Angleterre!*" in which the people generally joined. In acknowledgment of this, all the gentlemen at the windows replied with a hearty "three times three, and a little one in," with an earnestness and energy that quite astonished the Parisians. They saluted with their swords—they raised their hats and bouquets in a general whirl—and cheered in return so heartily, that this little demonstration was one of the great effects of the day's proceedings. Having gone down to the large enclosure between the *douane* and the *établissement*, the prizes of the day were distributed, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons; and then the procession returned in the same order, taking up on their way a statue of Liberty, which was waiting for them on a car, on the Porte, and which they all saluted as they passed.

The next excitement was the ascent of a balloon from the same spot, conducted by a M. Godard, who must have a few lessons in his art before he again ventures upon an excursion. The balloon went up in a current of air blowing from the S.W., and consequently very favourable for crossing the Channel; but at a very short distance from the shore it began to descend rapidly, and at last tumbled into the sea, whence M. Godard, who had the foresight to furnish himself with a life-preserver, was picked up by one of the several boats that started off after him.

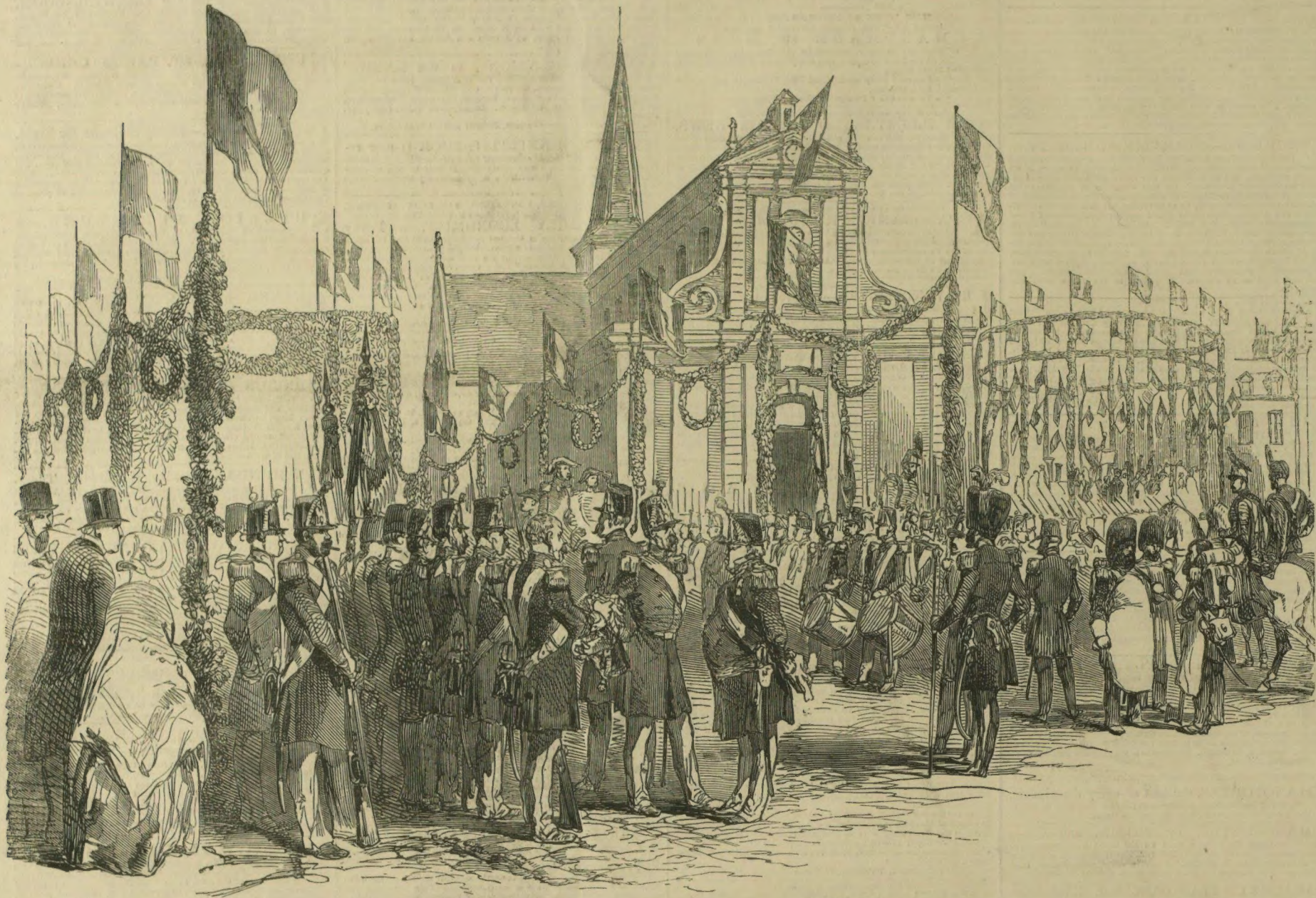
The banquet to the National Guard took place within the enclosure surrounding the column erected by Napoleon, an engraving of which has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. It was altogether an extraordinary scene, and perfectly impossible to reckon the number of persons present. The gates were closed during the eating and drinking; but at the conclusion of the feast, all the spectators were admitted, and then the fun began. The bands of the different regiments climbed up the large steps at the base of the column, and played some popular *galoppe* which every one of them appeared to know, for they came in at all sorts of bars as they caught up their instruments. Then the guards began to *galoppe*, being followed by the people generally, the *vivandières*, and in fact everybody, until the singular scene of three or four thou-

(Continued on page 192).

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THE FETE AT BOULOGNE.—CONCERT IN THE PLACE D'ALTON, AND ARCH IN THE GRAND PLACE.

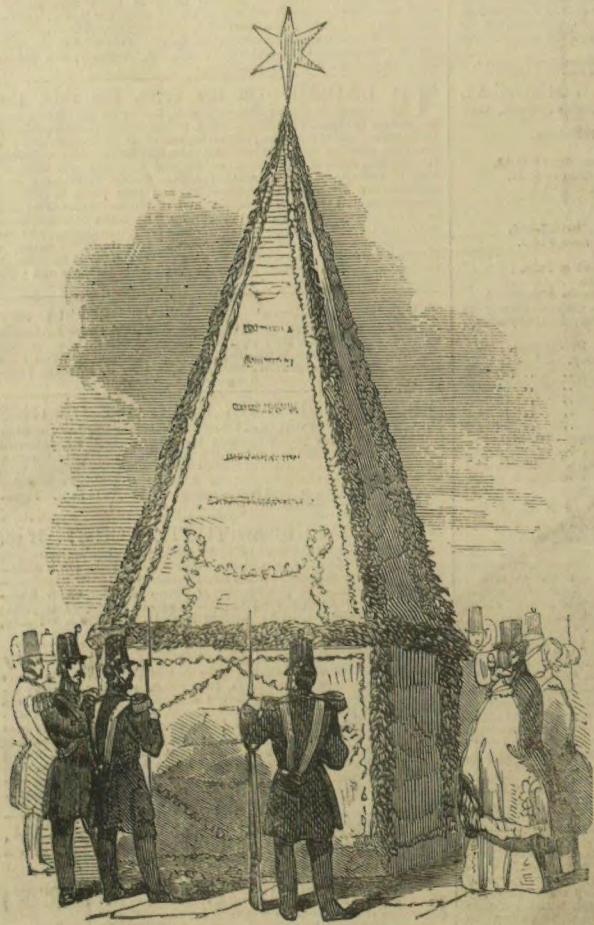
(Continued from page 190.)
 sand people all dancing at once was presented; the spirit being caught up in the country round the column amongst the visitors and country-people. The spectacle at this time was bewildering, and alone worth everything else that had been seen. It is impossible, also, to conceive the fine effect of the bands. The perfect forest of ophicleides, trombones, and cornets, rising on the steps, gave forth such mighty music that the clash could be distinctly heard at Boulogne; and seen from the rampart of the old upper town the reddened haze

much prettier effect than our illumination lamps; but they diffuse no light; the two combined would be perfect. As it was, however, the long lines of coloured stars, spheres, and baskets were very beautiful; and several hints might have been taken for giving our general illuminations a more picturesque appearance, and improving on the dull crowns, and V's and A's so long tolerated.

The streets were densely thronged; but the crowd was all flowing towards the Tintilleries—a sort of garden about the size of Vauxhall—where the ball (at ten sous entrance) was to take place. This sight was in itself as curious as all the rest. It might, however, have been considerably improved by a little more attention to the lighting. The gas had been contracted for, and the contractor appeared to have been as anxious as he could to make a good thing of it, for the jets were very few and far between. But this made no difference to the dancers. Everybody was in motion—even some whom one would have imagined the exertions at the column had already settled; and all classes joined in the ball. Two old

English ladies caused much merriment by the energy with which they footed it, amongst the young *grisettes* and *poissardes*. There were two fine bands, which relieved one another, and every accommodation for refreshment, which was, however, principally confined to *bavaroises*, coffee, and lemonade. This was the last event in the programme. Like a bang to a firework, it concluded the effect; and then, but not until an advanced hour, the lamps were extinguished, and Boulogne was once more as quiet as the still lively patriotism of its various companies allowed it to be.

(We have described the large Engraving. The accompanying Obelisk was of pure white, with the angles formed of small twigs of yew, and the names of the Generals who were killed during the late Revolution inscribed on it. This Obelisk was placed nearly at the top of the street, opposite the Post-Office, and had a most imposing effect, although at variance with the gaiety of the Grand Rue.)



OBELISK IN THE RUE DES VIEILLARDS.

that surrounded the column, caused by the sunset falling on the clouds of dust created by the dancers, was equally striking. Jullien, with his *Concerts Monstres*, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, is the only person who could give even the faintest idea of this extraordinary picture. They danced on the hot asphalt of the column, and turf without, with equal vigour; they danced in the fields, along the roads, and across the downs overlooking Wimille; they danced in the sun or in the shade, and, for aught we know, may be dancing now, for when we left, at half-past 6, there were no signs of concluding.

Amongst all this it was pleasant to see the marked respect and good feeling exhibited everywhere towards the English. The cry of "*Vive l'Angleterre!*" was as popular everywhere as "*Vive la République!*" and they appeared unable to be too pressing towards our countrymen to have a glass of wine with them, or too gratified when the challenge was accepted. "You are all good fellows," said one of the Sixth Legion to us, as we discussed a bottle of champagne together, "and shelter all the unlucky ones that the other nations are afraid to receive. *Vive l'Angleterre!*" And then regretting they did not know "God save the Queen," they all chorused "*Mourir pour la Patrie*" again, which they hoped would do as well, being "a grand patriotic song."

The illuminations commenced as soon as it was dusk, and at 9 o'clock the appearance of the Grand Rue was like a scene of some enchanted city in a fairy tale, during one of those grand contemporaneous festivals that always welcomed the returns of the younger princes from their adventures. The lamps have a



THE GROTTA IN OATLANDS PARK.—(SEE PAGE 190.)